The New-York Times.

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TELEGRAMS.

Terrible Ravages of Disease in the Armies in Cuba.

Reported Suspension of Operations on Both Sides.

END OF THE REIGN OF THE VOLUNTEERS.

Death of the Prussian Minister to France.

Result of the Yacht Races in the English Channel.

CUBA.

Extraordinary Mortality in the Contending Armies—Suspension of all Important Operations—The New Captain-General.

HAVANA, Friday, June 25—Evening.

Reports of extraordinary mortality by the cholera and dysentery in the ranks of the contending armies in the field are fully confirmed. Nothing is known about recent military movements, but it is supposed that all important operations have been suspended on both sides.

General CABALLERO DE RODAS is expected to arrive here next Sunday.

Late Engagements—Cuban Victories—Disease and Discontent in the Spanish Ranks.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 25.

Important intelligence has been received from the headquarters of the Cuban revolutionists by their friends in this city. Since the battle of Puerto del Padre, there have been but two unimportant engagements, in both of which the Spanish forces were defeated, with the loss of over fifty in killed and wounded. In one of them the Cubans captured a provision train. The Cuban army is reported in good condition, while that of their opponents is suffering greatly from cholera and congestive fevers. Disease and discontent are proving more destructive to the Spaniards than could have been accomplished by most successful operations in the field. The commanders find it difficult to maintain any organization. The feud between the regulars and volunteers is growing more intense every day, and all hopes of a settlement seem to be at an end. The volunteers have complete control of the commanders, and indescribable outrages are being perpetrated at their instigation.

General Buceta Mobbed by the Volunteers—His Flight—Skirmishes and the Results.

HAVANA, Wednesday, June 23, }
Via KEY WEST, Friday, June 25. }

General BUCETA has arrived in Havana. He was hooted at Santiago, and on his arrival at Cienfuegos was only saved from the violence of the volunteers by the intercession of the Governor. He is now concealed in this city, and will be compelled to escape by stealth.

The mobilized volunteers garrisoning Matanzas recently put to death a boy, named ROBINSON, 19 years of age, the son of a British resident. He was charged with carrying correspondence for the insurgents.

Heavy skirmishes have taken place in the Cinco-Villas district. It is reported that 150 Cubans and 100 Spaniards have been killed in these conflicts.

It is known that large sums of money are forwarded to the United States for the purchase of war material, and to aid the Cuban Juntas in fitting out expeditions.

Cholera in and about Matamoras—Landing of Fillibusters—Troubles of the "Grapeshot."

HAVANA, Thursday, June 24.

General BUCETA, falsely reported killed by his troops, has gone to New-Orleans.

The cholera has broken out in Guantanamo and vicinity. There were several cases in Santiago, and the disease was reported to be raging with great severity in the interior.

About the last of May the schooner *Grapeshot* landed forty men and a portion of her cargo on the Cuban coast. While the boats were landing the men, some of the passengers on board attempted to run the vessel ashore, and a fight took place with the crew and officers, in which the Captain of the *Grapeshot* received a bullet in the leg. The *Grapeshot* finally got rid of the whole party, and, without landing all of her cargo of stores, proceeded to Turk's Island, where she received a clearance, and arrived on the 4th inst. at Falmouth, Jamaica. There 155 packages of arms and ammunition remaining on board were seized by the Customs officers, and the Captain abandoned the vessel. The seizure was subsequently declared illegal, and the Captain had sued the Collector of the port and others for damages.

Several fillibusters of the party which landed at Battigueri were executed at Santiago.

Morro Castle and Fortress Cabanas Given up by the Volunteers—Their Reason for the Act.

HAVANA, Friday, June 25.

The volunteer forces have, of their own free will, given up the duty of garrisoning the Morro Castle and Fortress Cabanas, and will be relieved to-morrow by a naval force. They have taken this action to convince the Home Government that they had no idea of disobeying its orders, or of opposing the new Captain-General, DE RODAS.

GERMANY.

Death of the Prussian Minister to France.

BERLIN, Friday, June 25.

Count VON DER GOLTZ, the Prussian Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to France, died in this city yesterday.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Royal Thames Yacht Club Races.

LONDON, Friday, June 25.

The Royal Thames Yacht Club Channel match, from Dover Pier to Cherbourg, resulted in the victory of the schooner *Guinevere*, owned by C. THELUSON, Esq., Commodore of the Royal Victoria Yacht Club, beating the *Condor*, *Cambria*, *Alarm* and *Egeria*. The course run was about 180 miles, light airs prevailing throughout the run. The yachts started from Dover at 4 o'clock Wednesday afternoon, and arrived in the following order at Cherbourg this morning:

Schooner *Guinivere*, 308 tons, of Portsmouth, built in 1868, 3 o'clock and 10 minutes.
Cutter *Condor*, 183 tons, of Greenock, built in 1868, owned by W. EWING, 4 o'clock and 15 minutes.
Schooner *Cambria*, 188 tons, of Cowes, built in 1865, owned by J. ASHBURY, 4 o'clock and 20 minutes.
Schooner *Alarm*, 248 tons, of Southampton, built in 1862, owned by G. DUPPA, 5 o'clock and 41 minutes.
Schooner *Egeria*, 161 tons, of Belfast, rebuilt in 1868, owned by Y. MULHOLLAND, last, and not timed.

The other yachts in the Channel match from the Nore to Dover that beat the *Cambria*, did not start in this match, namely: The cutter *Fiona*, of Greenock, seventy-eight tons, built in 1865, and owned by E. BOUCHER; and the cutter *Christabel*, fifty-one tons, of London, built in 1864, and owned by A. C. KENNARD.

All these yachts belong to various yacht clubs. The *Guinivere*, *Alarm* and *Egeria* belong to the Royal Yacht Squadron.

The greatest interest has been felt in these Channel matches by yachtmen and the public generally, as being more likely to foreshadow the chances of success of the *Cambria* and other yachts in the contemplated contest with the *Dauntless*, *Sappho*, *Meteor* and other American yachts that may arrive in English waters this Summer, than could be indicated by the result of the late regattas on the River Thames, in all of which the *Cambria* was beaten.

The Irish Church Question—Concurrent Endowment Favored by Lord Russell.

LONDON, Friday, June 25.

Lord RUSSELL favors the proposition for concurrent endowment, and will introduce an amendment to that effect when the Irish Church bill comes before the House of Peers again.

In the House of Lords to-night Baron REDESDALE gave notice of an amendment to the Irish Church bill, to allow Irish Bishops to retain their seats in the House of Lords.

FRANCE.

The Anniversary of the Battle of Solferino—Marshal Bazaine's Address to Napoleon.

PARIS, Friday, June 25.

At the Camp of Chalons, yesterday, Marshal BAZAINE, in presenting to the Emperor the soldiers who took part in the battles of Solferino and Magenta, said: "Your soldiers recall the day you led them to victory. The glorious anniversary shall never be effaced from our hearts. Under all circumstances they remain devoted to your dynasty."

Another Report of the Emperor's Speech to the Military.

PARIS, Friday, June 25.

The *Journal Officiel*, in its report of the Emperor's speech at Chalons, gives the following version of the concluding words: "Continue in the same course and you will always be worthy of so great a nation, and will maintain the military spirit necessary for a great people."

The American, Swedish and Portuguese Ministers have returned to the city.

The New Cable—Continued Good News.

BREST, France, Friday, June 25—10 P. M.

The *Great Eastern* is now 377 miles out, and has paid out 406 miles of cable. The signals are still perfect.

BREST, Friday, June 25—Noon.

The signals constantly received from the steamer *Great Eastern* through the cable are excellent. They have not been interrupted since the sailing of the fleet. The work progresses with every prospect of success.

ROUMANIA.

Attempt to Assassinate the President of the Ministry.

BUCHAREST, Friday, June 25.

An attempt has been made to assassinate the President of the Council of Ministers. The assassin is in custody.

PARAGUAY.

More News from Minister McMahon.

PARIS, Friday, June 25.

Still later dates have been received from Rio Janeiro. Mr. MCMAHON, the American Minister to Paraguay, in a letter to the American Legation in this city, under date of May 2, states that his relations with President LOPEZ are friendly. The war news was unimportant.

VENEZUELA.

Closing the Port of Maracaibo—Supposed Local Revolution.

HAVANA, Friday, June 25.

An arrival from Carracas, June 8, brings the report that the port of Maracaibo has been closed to commerce, on account, it is supposed, of a local revolution.

HAYTI AND ST. DOMINGO.

Bombardment of Aux Cayes—Salnave Defeated—Rumors of the Cession of Samana to the United States Revived—General War News.

HAVANA, Friday, June 25.

Advices from Port-au-Prince report that on the 12th inst. President SALNAVE, after bombarding Aux Cayes forty-eight hours, landed 800 men, and assaulted the fortifications. He carried the forts, but the insurgents rallied, recaptured their works, and killed or captured over half of SALNAVE'S force.

The rebel General NISSET SAGET is dangerously ill.

The steamer *Telegrafo*, commanded by the Dominican rebel General LUPERON, had left St. Marics for St. Domingo. The steamer *Tybee* arrived at St. Thomas on the 15th, and sailed the next day for St. Domingo. FABENS, the agent of General BAEZ, was a passenger on his return from Washington. Rumors are again revived of the cession of the Bay of Samana to the United States.

News has been received from the capital of St Domingo to the 13th. It is reported that General LUPERON had arrived before Puerto Plata on board the *Telegrafo*, and demanded the immediate and unconditional surrender of the place. President BAEZ was making vigorous efforts to suppress outbreaks.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

The Transfer of the Northwest Territory—Arrest of Frenchmen for Selling the New Testament—Annexation Movements.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Friday, June 25.

It is rumored in well-informed circles that the Queen's proclamation authorizing the transfer of the Northwest Territory will be issued in a month or six weeks.

QUEBEC, Friday, June 25.

An arrest of a singular character has taken place at St. Henry, nine miles from Quebec. Two gentlemen, recently from France, were arrested at the instance of the parish priest, charged with selling a copy of the New Testament. The one found guilty of selling copies of the Gospel was condemned to pay $6 and costs. It is stated that one of the men was arrested without a warrant. Influential gentlemen are determined to have the matter fully investigated, and legal measures taken against all concerned in the extraordinary proceedings.

The *New Idea*, an annexation paper, printed half in French and half in English, in Vermont, is being extensively circulated here.

Vice-President Colfax in Providence, R. I.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Friday, June 25.

Vice-President COLFAX this morning visited the works of the Gorham Manufacturing Company and the American Screw Company. He was accompanied by Governor PADELFORD, Major CLARKE, Senator ANTHONY and others. This afternoon Mr. and Mrs. COLFAX took the special train to East Greenwich and dined at the mansion of Colonel WM. GODDARD, on the Patowomuet, returning this evening to the residence of Senator ANTHONY, in town.

At East Greenwich the Vice-President responded to the call of a large assembly by making a pleasant little speech.

To-morrow Mr. COLFAX will go to Newport, remaining over Sunday, returning here Monday, where he will have a reception, and proceed to Westerly, to visit Congressman DIXON.

Fires in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, June 25.

A fire occurred this afternoon at the corner of Sixth and Columbia streets, which destroyed MCDANIEL'S glue factory, and CANNAVAN'S wool-pulling establishment and some ten or fifteen frame and brick buildings, taverns, &c. The destruction of property was great. The block bounded by Oxford-street and Columbia-avenue, and Fifth and Sixth streets, was composed almost entirely of manufacturing establishments and places of business, and was about three-fourths destroyed. Among the losers are JOSEPH CONOVER, dealer in skins, WM. M. MCDANIELS, manufacturer of curled hair; D. B. SLIFER, furniture-maker; C. HALL, furniture-maker; JOHN PHY, scroll sawyer; HERMANN STAENDEL & Co., and SCHUNTZ & Co., leather manufacturers; C. B. WILLIAMS, tanner; the Philadelphia and Boston Salt Fish Company, and others. Several dwellings were partially burned. The total loss will not be less than $400,000.

A fire occurred this morning in TOUDY & CO.'S lithographic establishment, in the fourth story of the iron building on Chestnut-street, above Fifth, belonging to the estate of WILLIAM M. SWAIN, late proprietor of the *Public Ledger*. The fire was confined to the fourth story, owing to the fire-proof character of the building; but the other occupants suffered damage from water. The whole loss is estimated at $10,000. Among the sufferers were WINCHES' Newspaper and Periodical Agency; HENRY COHEN & Co., stationery, and JOHN THORNLEY, India-rubber store.

THE TURF.

Racing at Watertown, N. Y.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Friday, June 25.

About three thousand persons witnessed the race to-day for the purse of $1,000 offered by the River Park Association, open for all horses. The race, which was a very exciting one, was won by L. L. DORSEY'S *Rolla Golddust*, *Jim Smith* winning the first and second heats in 2:31½ and 2:31, *Rolla Golddust* winning the third, fourth and fifth heats in 2:28, 2:31¼ and 2:31.

Narragansett Park Races at Providence—Third day.

PROVIDENCE, Friday, June 25.

The third day's racing at Narragansett Park to-day was closely contested and productive of great excitement. The attendance was very large and the weather fine. *Twang* and *Mac* won the double-team purse of $2,000, in the fourth, fifth and sixth heats, beating *Jessie Wales* and *Darkness* second, and *General McClellan* and *Garibaldi*, and distancing *India Rubber Ben* and *Rosa*. Time—2:33½, 2:34¾, 2:32¾, 2:31½, 2:33, 2:33½.

The second race, purse $1,500, for all horses that never trotted better than 2:38, was won by *Dresden* in the first, third and fourth heats, beating *Starlight* second, *Mercer* third, and distancing *Stanley*. Time—2:37½, 2:37¼, 2:32¼, 2:34¼.

To-morrow the big race in which are entered all the fastest horses here, will occur, winding up the June meeting.

The Buckeye Races at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Friday, June 25.

At the Buckeye Races to-day for the Club Stakes, $200, mile heats, best three in five, to harness, for horses that never beat 2:35, the following was the result:

Johnson's Volunteer	2	0	1	2	1
Roache's Frink	5	4	3	1	2
Gilbert's Whiteface	4	5	4	3	3 dr.
Miller's Tombstone	1	2	2	5	dis'
Loder's Low	3	3	5	4	dr.

Time—2:31, 2:32¼, 2:34½, 2:35¼, 2:36, 2:43¼.

The following was the result for the Club Stakes of $200; mile heats, three in five, in harness, for pacers:

Roache's Dan Voorhies	2	1	1	1
Loder's Hoosier Son	1	2	3	3
Leggett's Bill Larkin	3	3	2	2
Cavanaugh's Joe Holt	5	4	4	dr.
Forbes' Topsey	4	dis.		

BASE BALL.

The Cincinnati vs. National Club at Washington.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 25.

The base-ball match between the Cincinnati Club, of Cincinnati, and the National Club, of this city, this afternoon, resulted in favor of the former by a score of twenty-four to eight. The following is the full score by innings:

Cincinnatis	3	4	4	2	0	3	3	1	4	—24
Nationals	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	3	3	—8

About five thousand persons were present. Mr. DRINKARD, of the Union Club, satisfactorily acted as umpire.

Amherst vs. Williams College Nine.

AMHERST, Mass. Friday, June 25.

The match game of base ball this afternoon, between Amherst College and Williams College nines, was won by the former by a score of 28 to 21. The Williams play the Harvards in in Springfield to-morrow.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

The Visiting Ways and Means Committee—Naval Matters—Mexican Advices—The Volcano in Colima.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, June 24.

The Congressional Committee of Ways and Means arrived here last night, and are today visiting the harbor fortifications and other places of interest.

Rear-Admiral TURNER, of the United States Navy, and M. BREVILL, Consul-General of France for the Pacific Coast, arrived from Panama yesterday. The French gunboat *La Piquet* sailed to-day on a cruise.

The grain elevator at Vallejo, the first in use on the Pacific Coast, was put in successful operation yesterday.

Mexican advices state that the Governor of Sonora turned out the Federal Custom-house officers at Guaymas, in order to admit a foreign cargo, valued at $70,000, which would have been otherwise subject to heavy duties.

General CANTO is to be tried before a military Court, because the civil Judges of Durango are fearful for their personal safety.

The eruption of the volcano in Colima occurred on the 12th of June. It is the first outbreak since the year 1800.

Sentence of Negroes to be Hanged in Tennessee.

MEMPHIS, Friday, June 25.

J. A. GALVIN and R. MOODY, the latter a colored man, were sentenced to-day by the Supreme Court of Brownsville to be hanged on the 25th of August for the murder of Captain PERRY and Officer FENTON, of the Police Court, about a year ago.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 25.—FRANCIS J. MCDONOUGH was arrested and committed to-day, charged with illegally registering his name to vote at the last election here. Officers VAN SCHAICK and KELLY to-day went to the residence of ALEXANDER WEST, on the Delaware turnpike, to arrest him on a charge of misdemeanor, when WEST made a savage assault on the officers with a pointed piece of steel, about two feet in length. After a desperate fight, WEST was overpowered and taken to jail. The officers escaped with slight injuries.

BOSTON, June 25.—The individual subscribers to GILMORE'S benefit at the Coliseum next Tuesday already amount to over $7,000, and the sale of tickets indicates an immense audience. The Executive Committee intend the musical attractions shall be fully equal to the best performances given during the late jubilee.

PHILADELPHIA, June 25.—Workmen are engaged on the pavement fronting Independence Hall preparing a foundation for a monument to WASHINGTON, which will be erected on the 6th of July. The base will be surmounted by a handsome statue of WASHINGTON, presented to the city by the children attached to the public schools, who alone contributed to the expense of the monument.

ST. LOUIS, June 25.—A railroad meeting held at Kirksville, Mo., yesterday adopted the most practicable route for the new railroad from Quincy, Ill., through Edina and Kirksville, Mo., thence to a point on the Missouri River, opposite Brownville, Nebraska. A board of directors was chosen, and C. A. SAVAGE, of Quincy, elected President.

TROY, N. Y., June 25.—The grocery store of RENOIR & BROTHERS, at Whitehall, was robbed last night. The robbers also set fire to the store, and the building and contents were damaged to the amount of $1,000.

DETROIT, June 25.—The Vanderbilt party left this morning at 9:50, on a special train, for Suspension Bridge, over the Great Western Railway.

WASHINGTON.

The Change in the Navy Department—The Capital Surprised by the President—Who is Mr. Robeson?—The Virginia Canvass—Ryan, the Cuban Leader—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 25.

The torpidity of the Washington situation was largely dispelled this morning by the unexpected announcement of a change in the Cabinet. "Who?" "Which?" "Where?" were the involuntary inquires on all sides. "A new Secretary of the Navy," was the response. "Who is he?" "A Mr. ROBESON or ROBERTSON, or some such name," said a naval officer who was asked the question. It required some further effort, even then, to fix the gentleman and find out all the facts, whereupon it appeared that Secretary BORIE had resigned, and General GEORGE M. ROBESON, of New-Jersey, had been appointed in his place. It has been known in official quarters here for some months, that Mr. BORIE did not contemplate a long connection with the Administration; that he found the duties more onerous than his habits of life or his health would permit, and his resignation is, therefore, not unexpected to those who have been aware of these facts. But to the outside public, who did not know when it was to occur, and who were not allowed the privilege of discussing the matter in advance, it was quite a refreshing event, and created a considerable riffle on the surface of affairs, though it was all so quietly done that intelligence of the fact scarcely got outside of the departments before the issue of the evening papers. Mr. BORIE'S resignation was tendered a couple of weeks since, and a few days ago General ROBESON was notified of his selection. He responded last night by his presence, was duly sworn into office by Judge CARTTER this morning, and subsequently introduced to the officers of the Department and presented at Cabinet meeting by his predecessor, Mr. BORIE. He was accompanied to this city by Senator CATTELL, of New-Jersey, who is much gratified by this selection. General ROBESON is a native and resident of New-Jersey, and a graduate of Princeton College. He is a lawyer by profession, and has filled the position of Attorney-General with much ability. During the war he was Adjutant-General of the State, and is gratefully remembered for his able services in organizing the New-Jersey troops for the field. Personally he is of fine presence, robust figure and florid complexion. He is about 40 years of age and a bachelor, being the only unmarried man in the Cabinet. The celerity and secrecy with which the change was effected are characteristic of President GRANT'S style of Cabinet making. Here is a change without even the usual prelude of a rumor of a chance, and the speculative and sensational correspondents have been deprived of a morsel that would have fed them for a week. It is another incident in the business-like character of this Administration for which it has already become marked. It proves that when a Cabinet change is to be made it will be done by the President, and without the usual accompaniments of rumor and speculation.

RYAN, THE CUBAN LEADER.

The Colonel W. A. C. RYAN who appears so prominently in the operations of the Cubans in New-York, is quite well known here. He came to this city just before inauguration as a member of a Soldiers and Sailors' Committee from Montana, to look after the distribution of the offices in that Territory. He was himself a candidate for United States Marshal, and nearly persuaded Attorney-General HOAR into appointing him. He served in the war in one of the Pennsylvania regiments, and was severely wounded. He is a man of reckless tongue and action, well calculated for an adventurer. His personal bravery is unquestioned, but he is wholly lacking in discretion of utterance or action. To be mixed up in an affair like this of the Cubans just suits him, and he will make more out of them than they will make out of him. He was known here among his comrades by the familiar appellation of "Whack Ryan."

THE CANVASS IN VIRGINIA.

L. EDWIN DUDLEY, the Chairman of the Virginia Republican State Central Committee, is in the city, for the purpose of obtaining additional speakers for the canvass in that State. General VAN WYCK and District-Attorney CARRINGTON will respond to his call and go at once. The election is now only ten days hence, and the contest has become very warm. Both sides are confident, the Conservatives having taken great hope because of the large increase of the registration of the white vote.

THE MEXICAN CLAIMS.

The Commission appointed under the Mexican Claims Treaty, ratified by the Senate last Winter, is expected to meet in this city early in August. Hon. W. H. WADSWORTH, of Kentucky, was appointed Commissioner on our part, it will be remembered, and J. HUDLEY ASHTON, Esq., late Assistant Attorney-General, has been appointed Attorney for this Government. A like Commissioner and Attorney will appear for the Mexican Government.

PORTRAIT OF LINCOLN.

The President has directed the selection of COGSWELL'S full-length portrait of President LINCOLN, authorized by the Miscellaneous Appropriation act of March last, to be placed in the Executive Mansion. The competitors for the appropriation of $3,000 were COGSWELL and HEALY, both Chicago artists. HEALY presented a very good picture of MR. LINCOLN, in a favorite sitting position, which struck many as very natural and lifelike; but COGSWELL'S portrait, besides being full length, was so much the superior in the facial lines and in the expression most always worn by the late President, that it easily carried off the prize. If General MICHLER will permit a suggestion, it ought to be placed in the reception vestibule over the mantel opposite the full-length portrait of Mr. FILLMORE.

MINISTER DIX'S EXPENSES.

The figures pertaining to the contingent expenses of Minister DIX, which were given in these dispatches a few days since, were obtained from the Fifth Auditor, which officer settles the accounts; and the only error was, that instead of "contingent" expenses, it should have read "contingent and telegraph" expenses.

PERSONAL.

Mayor BOWEN and the Washington City Councils have been invited to attend the Gettysburg celebration. Hon. H. R. HULBURD, Comptroller of the Currency, left here this evening on a three weeks' trip to the North and West. Another colored applicant has applied for membership to the medical society of this city.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Friday, June 25.

GENERAL BUTTERFIELD'S APPOINTMENT.

The appointment of General BUTTERFIELD as Assistant Treasurer of New-York was made at the solicitation of a number of merchants and other business men in that City, and not on direct application by himself. The President and Secretary of the Treasury had been for some time considering the representations made by various parties regarding this appointment, and concluded that General BUTTERFIELD would meet the requirements of the position, for which only a few applications were on file.

THE CASE OF DR. SCHOPPE.

At a recent meeting of the Medical Association of the District of Columbia, a communication was received from Dr. SCHOPPE, recently convicted of murder in the first degree at Carlisle, Penn., in causing the death of Miss STEINNECKE, of Baltimore, by giving prussic acid. He gives the notes of the case for which he is convicted, and asks for an expression of opinion, probably to be used (if favorable) with an application for pardon. After a long discussion, in which it was urged that the communication contained too vague a description of the case, the Secretary was directed to simply acknowledge its receipt. Among other applications for admission to the Society were Dr. C. C. COX, late Commissioner of Pensions, and Dr. A. W. TUCKER. The latter is a colored physician.

TAXABLE RECEIPTS FROM LOTTERIES.

The following decision concerning taxable gross receipts from lottery business has been issued from the office of the Internal Revenue:

It is enacted in section 3, of the act of June 30, 1864, as amended by section 9, of the act of July 13, 1866, that every individual partnership, firm and association, being proprietors, managers or agents of lotteries, and all lottery-ticket dealers shall pay a tax of five per cent. on the gross receipts from said business. The term gross receipts, as here employed, includes the entire receipts from the lottery business, comprising those from the sale of tickets, fractional parts of tickets, tokens, certificates and devices representing or intended to represent lottery tickets or fractional parts thereof; and policies of numbers and receipts of the business from any and all other sources without deduction on account of prizes, "hits," tickets returned and exchanged, commissions, expenses or on any account whatever.

C. DELANO, Commissioner.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CADETS APPOINTED.

The following is an extended and corrected list of Presidential appointments to the Military Academy to fill vacancies in the list of 1869:

Bainbridge Reynolds, son of General J. J. Reynolds, United States Army; Chas. L. Totten, son of General James Totten, Assistant Inspector-General, United States Army; William Craig Johnston, of Kansas; Lawrence W. Smith, of New-York. For the class of 1870: Joseph F. S. Crane, son of the late Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Crane, United States Army, recently murdered in Mississippi; Bernard M. Byrne, son of late Surgeon Byrne, and grandson of the late General Abert, both of the United States Army; Lewis Morris, son of late Colonel Morris, killed in the late war, and grandson of Major Morris, United States Army, killed in the war with Mexico; Joseph H. Johnson, son of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Charles F. Johnson, United States Volunteers, who died from the effects of wounds and exposure during the late war; Robert P. Wainwright, son of the late Captain Wainwright, United States Navy, killed on the deck of the *Harriet Lane* in Galveston Bay during the late war; James M. Robinson, son of General James C. Robinson, United States Army, who lost a leg during the late war; John L. Clem, a drummer boy in the Army of the Cumberland during the late war; H. B. Febiger, son of Captain Febiger, United States Navy; Erskine Scott Wood, son of Surgeon Wood, United States Navy; Nathaniel D. Pendleton, of West Virginia, transferred from the appointments for 1869; for the District of Columbia, Joseph S. Oyster, of Washington City.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

The amount of Internal Revenue receipts today is $801,000.

PERSONAL.

Hon. H. R. HULBURD, Comptroller of the Currency, will leave Washington this afternoon on a trip to the North and West. He will be absent about three weeks.

NAVY.

The following naval officers have been detached:

Commander Wm. F. Spicer, from the command of the *Dacotah*, and placed on waiting orders; Lieutenant-Commander Charles E. Clarke, from the receiving ship *Vermont*; Lieutenant Dewitt C. Kells, from duty at New-Orleans; Ensign E. M. Herricks, from the receiving ship *New-Hampshire*; Surgeon John S. Kitchen, from the receiving ship *Ohio*, and Assistant Surgeon E. C. Dunning, from the Navy-yard at Washington, and ordered to the *Dictator* on the 6th of July next; First Assistant Engineer J. B. Carpenter, from the Navy-yard at Boston, and ordered to the *Dictator*; Master Wm. F. Buck, from duty at League Island, Penn., and ordered to the command of the *Fortune*; Surgeon D. Kindleberger, from the Marine Rendezvous at Washington, and ordered to the receiving ship *Independence*; First Assistant Engineer D. C. McCartney, from the Navy-yard at Norfolk, and placed on waiting orders. Ordered—Lieutenants Thomas Perry and H. W. Givinner, Ensigns N. S. McGunnegal and William Little, Paymaster T. E. Hunman, and Second Assistant Engineer W. A. Windsor to the *Dictator* on the 6th of July next; Surgeon J. S. Knights to the receiving ship *Ohio*; First Assistant Engineer J. L. Vanclin to the Navy-yard at Norfolk; First Assistant Engineer Edward Farmer to the Navy-yard at Boston; Second Assistant Engineer A. B. Bales to the *Dictator*.

Hon. George M. Robeson, the New Secretary of the Navy.

Hon. GEO. M. ROBESON, appointed by the President Secretary of the Navy, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Hon. A. H. BORIE, is a son of Judge WILLIAM P. ROBESON, of Warren County, N. J., who was a leading Whig, long and prominently connected with the politics of the State. Mr. ROBESON entered Princeton College in 1844, and, upon graduating in 1847, entered the law office of Chief Justice HORNBLOWER, at Newark. Upon concluding his legal studies in 1850, he was associated for a time in the practice of his profession with Hon. A. C. M. RENNINGTON. Subsequently removing to Camden, he was appointed Prosecutor of the Pleas for that county in 1859. Upon the election of Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN as Senator in 1867, Mr. ROBESON was appointed by Governor WARD Attorney-General, which position he resigns for new duties. He is about 41 years of age, and justly holds high rank in his profession. To his fine legal qualifications he unites a general knowledge and practical ability, which give promise of efficiency and usefulness in his new position. Mr. ROBESON is a strong and decided Republican, and has been earnest and active in the support of his principles and candidates. On all questions of national policy he is in entire accord with the party which supported the election of General GRANT.

It is a curious coincidence that the only position ever held in the Cabinet by a citizen of New-Jersey has been that of Secretary of the Navy. In 1823, SAMUEL L. SOUTHARD was appointed Secretary of the Navy by President MONROE, and he continued in that position during the entire administration of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS; in 1834, MAHLON DICKERSON was appointed Secretary of the Navy by President JACKSON, and he continued in the Cabinet of Mr. VAN BUREN for more than a year. Both were distinguished men, and added to their national reputation by their administration of the Navy Department.

Probable Murder in Houston-Street.

Shortly after 10 o'clock last evening two disrespectable men named JOHN HASTINGS and DANIEL COFFEE became engaged in a fierce quarrel in the basement saloon kept by FRANK BUNKER, at No. 65 West Houston-street, corner of Wooster-street. Harsh words and blows occurred between the two men, who were finally ejected from the saloon by the proprietor. HASTINGS subsequently returned with a large knife in his possession, with which he stabbed BUNKER in the right side of the abdomen, inflicting a deep and dangerous wound, from which the intestines protruded. While BUNKER was endeavoring to avert the assault, he had two fingers of his left hand cut completely off, and they fell on the floor. The injured man was removed to a room in the upper part of the building, where he was attended by Drs. MORTON, DOWNS and FINNELL, who carefully dressed his wounds. It was the opinion of the medical gentlemen that inflammation of the perinæum would ensue in the course of a few hours, followed by peritonitis, with probably fatal result. A Coroner was sent for to take the *ante-mortem* deposition of the sufferer. Officers GEARY and HARNETT, of the Eighth Precinct, visited the saloon, but were unable to find the assailant, who made his escape immediately after the murderous act. The knife was also missing. HASTINGS is described as a person of about 35 years of age, five feet three inches in height, and of dark complexion.

Wreck of the Steamer Cricket at St. Augustine Bar.

From the St. Augustine (Fla.) Examiner, June 19.

The steamer *Cricket*, Capt. A. E. LOZIER, from Key West, which port she left on the 10th inst. for New-York, got short of fuel at the southward of Cape Canaveral, and arrived at St. Augustine bar at 4 P. M. on the night of the 15th inst., with the last stick of wood in the furnace. They were obliged to burn bacon for fuel. The wind was blowing N. N. E.—no pilot in sight. They steered first for the outer channel buoy, and then made direct for the inner one, and brought up on the bar. Her keel broke and the sea made a clear breach over her; making her a total wreck. The Captain and crew abandoned her at 7 o'clock P. M., and arrived in the city. By great exertions they succeeded in saving some of their private effects, in a damaged condition. The steamer was owned by the Captain and valued at $10,000; no insurance.

We are informed that our pilots have repeatedly reported to the Collector of this port that the channel had changed, and that the buoy should be removed, as it would mislead any inward-bound vessels. The Wreck lies between the outer and inner channel buoys, where the channel formerly was

EUROPEAN NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE BREMEN STEAMSHIP UNION.

The Bremen steamship *Union*, which left Bremen June 12 and Southampton June 15, reached this port last evening, with two days' later news than was previously at hand.

On June 14, a very full and brilliant House, the Lords commenced their debate on the second reading of the Irish Church bill. Many of their Lordships were laden with bulky petitions against the measure, Lord DERBY laying eight hundred and fifty of these documents upon the table. Earl GRANVILLE then rose to move the second reading of the bill. His Lordship sketched the immediate history of the measure, and then went on to give a general view of its provisions, answering at the same time by anticipation some of the objections that might possibly be urged against them. It was not to be feared that because the Irish Church was going to be disestablished the turn of the English Church would come next. At the same time, while the clergy deplored the estrangement between themselves and the people, they should not forget that their bitter opposition to the present measure, founded as it was on the wishes of the nation, threatened to increase that estrangement. His Lordship concluded, after urging several other arguments in favor of the second reading. Lord HARROWBY moved that the bill be read a second time that day three months. He was followed by Lord CLARENDON, who supported the second reading. The Duke of RUTLAND opposed it, and the subsequent speakers were Lord STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE, Lord ROMILLY, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord CARNARVON, and the Bishop of Derry.

The *Globe* learns that, under present arrangements, Prince ARTHUR will proceed to Canada in the Autumn, where he will be attached to the Rifle Brigade. On his return, in the following Spring, he will probably join a battalion of the same regiment, which will be stationed at Woolwich.

If the information received from Vienna by the *Northeastern Correspondence* is to be trusted, the Prussian Government, whose affected consideration for the Court of Rome has been remarked of late years, has suddenly shown itself hostile to the Ecumenical Council. According to the communication above alluded to Count DE BISMARCK is understood to have made some confidential overtures to Lord CLARENDON on this subject. But the English Government, already engaged in the difficulties of the Irish Church question, seems to hesitate in declaring itself in opposition to the Holy See. If the Prussian Cabinet does not accept all the views of the Papal Court relative to the Assembly, it at least neglects nothing to counterbalance French influence in the Eternal City. Letters from Rome announce as absolutely certain that M. D'ARNIM has proposed, for the development of the Pontifical Army, to open a recruiting office in Prussia and to favor the formation of a German legion which should be the counterpoise of that of Antibes.

The Emperor of Austria has just refused his approbation to the proposed model of a flag for the Hungarian honveds. The standard in question displayed the arms of Hungary, with those of all the States that formerly belonged to the crown of St. Stephen, namely, Galicia, Bosnia, Bulgaria, and Servia, grouped around them. As no one knew very clearly whether the device was intended to recall historical reminiscences or to lay down a programme for the future, His Majesty thought fit to withhold his sanction.

The telegraphic account given by the *Havas Agency* of the morganatic marriage of the ex-King, DON FERNANDO, of Portugal, with FANNY ELSSLER, the dancer, is, it is now stated, quite erroneous. The name of the lady is HAENZLER. She came out some years back in the United States as a singer, and had a fair share of success. In the course of her career as an artist she visited Lisbon, and there attracted the attention of her present husband. Her age is about 30.

The infant Grand Duke ALEXANDER ALEXANDROVITCH, second son of the Grand Duke, heir to the Russian Throne, has been named Chief of the One Hundred and Forty-fifth Regiment of Infantry of Novotcherkassk, which will henceforth take His Imperial Highness' name; he has also been inscribed on the rolls of the regiments of the Guard Preobrajensky, of the Emperor's Lancers and Hussars, of the battalions of Sharpshooters of Finland, and of the Rifles of the Imperial Family.

THE ALABAMA

Further Views of the British Press on a Settlement of the Claims.

From the London Times, June 15.

A letter from our American correspondent in our impression of yesterday will have been read with unquestioning satisfaction in this country. "The United States Government, it is generally believed, has abandoned the idea of seeking redress from England for issuing the Neutrality Proclamation of May, 1861, because there is no tenable ground on which it can be demanded." Those few words resemble those with which, on another ground of dispute between the two countries, Mr. GLADSTONE professed himself entirely content. "The four prisoners are cheerfully released," said Mr. SEWARD after the *Trent* affair, and our Government wisely confined its attention to the fact thus announced, *without entering into the considerations by which it had been reached.* In the same spirit, and with equal satisfaction, we shall accept the conclusions of the American Government on the point before us, without inquiring whether research and reflection might not have recommended them a little earlier. It is enough for us that a demand to which we could never have acceded is now abandoned, and that a course of amicable and promising negotiation is open to the two nations. The credit of producing these convictions in the American mind is due partly to Mr. Senator SUMNER, but principally to Rev. THEODORE D. WOOLSEY, President of Y

TAXATION.

The Apportionment of Taxation—Startling Inequalities—Injustice to the City of New-York.

CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK, }
NO. 813 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 24, 1869. }

Messrs. Ebenezer Blakely, John F. Bebley and Norman M. Alien, State Assessors:

GENTLEMEN: The Citizens' Association, having in view the equitable apportionment of the taxes necessary to support the State Government and institutions among the several counties, begs leave to address you upon a subject within the sphere of your official duties.

Your Board was created under the act of April 14, 1859, to remove the disproportion that existed in the valuations of property in the various counties of the State as the basis of State taxation.

By this act it is made the duty of your Board to examine and revise the valuations of the real and personal estate of the several counties as returned to the office of the Comptroller, and fix the aggregate amount of the assessment for each county on which the Comptroller shall compute the State tax. It is also provided that your Board may increase or diminish the aggregate valuations of real estate in any county by adding or deducting such sum as in your opinion may be just and necessary to produce a just relation between all the valuations of real estate in the State; also that your Board shall have power to subpœna witnesses and examine all persons and papers which you deem necessary for the proper discharge of your duties; and also that the members of your Board shall visit, officially, every county in the State at least once in two years, and prepare a written digest of such facts as you may deem most important for aiding in the discharge of the duties imposed upon you.

Until the year 1830 the State Government and Institutions were supported entirely by the State revenues; since then the revenues have been insufficient to meet the expenses, and the excess of expenditures has involved the laying of a State tax upon the respective counties. This annual tax has increased year by year until now it has swollen to $10,000,000. This $10,000,000 and over is raised among the sixty counties in our State, each contributing a part proportionate to the value which the property in it bears to the property in all the counties.

This valuation of the property in each county was, before your Board was created, and is now, substantially determined annually by the local Boards of Assessment in each county. These local Boards proceed to make up their estimates of the property in their own districts without regard to the assessment in the other counties. The Legislature soon perceived that from this cause one county bore more than its just share of the State tax. To remedy this injustice your Board was created, and as before above, you are authorized and directed to take the local valuations of each county and from them make up a new table of values that will impose upon each county its just proportion of the State burdens. It therefore follows that it is your duty to see that no local board, for the purpose of saving unjustly to its tax-payers their proportion of the general burden, keeps down its valuation below the proportion that the property of that district bears to the property of other districts.

The inequalities, in this regard, that exist in the different counties of our State, work great hardship to the City of New-York. The general law under which the local assessors assess the value of real estate in their respective districts requires that such property should be assessed at the sum for which, under ordinary circumstances, it would sell. In this county the officers entrusted with the responsibility of assessing the value of property by adhering more strictly to the law than have the assessors in the other counties of the State, have run up the valuation of the taxable property of this county, while the assessors in other portions of the State have not increased their valuations to keep a just proportion thereunto.

To show this the following tables are submitted:

Valuation by Local Assessors of Property in our City.

Year.	Amount.	Year.	Amount.
1852	$351,768,426	1864	$634,815,800
1854	462,021,734	1865	696,792,282
1856	571,740,650	1866	736,868,408
1858	531,194,290	1867	880,594,713
1860	577,230,956	1868	907,818,529
1862	571,967,345	1869	1,000,000,000

It will be seen that in seven years the valuations in this City have been increased nearly one hundred per cent. by our local assessors. We can see at a glance in what proportion the taxable values of the rest of the State have increased in seventeen years:

1852—Values in the fifty-eight other counties, except New-York and Kings	$742,391,247
1869—Values in the fifty-eight other counties, except New-York and Kings	785,613,063

It seems almost incredible that such a record should appear, yet it is a fact that, while in seventeen years the values in New-York City are said to be increased 200 per cent., the values in the fifty-eight other counties are returned as having increased only six per cent.!

The result of this disproportionate increase in our values, for which the State Board of Equalization has not made full allowance, has been to call down upon the tax-payers of this City almost one half of the entire debt and expenses of the State Government and institutions. In fact, but for the interposition of the power of your Board, the people of this City would this year have to pay over one half of that debt, and those expenses.

The Association would urge upon you the justice and the necessity of a closer scrutiny into the propriety of permitting the vast disproportion which you have suffered to exist between the assessed values of New-York City, and those of the rest of the State, and to this end would call your attention to the following table of comparisons between our City and the other fifty-nine counties in various points:

	New-York County.	Rest of State.
Area in square miles	21¼	44,348 5-6
Area in acres	13,920	28,383,222
Population (Census of 1865)	726,386	3,195,391
Number of post cities, towns and villages in the counties	1	2,588
Representatives in the Senate of the State	5	27
Representatives in the Assembly	21	107
Voters (Census of 1865)	128,975	694,451
Savings Banks	28	77

This table might be extended almost indefinitely, so as to show that in every point of view the inevitable fact is apparent that a vast amount of property, real and personal, a vast amount of wealth, circulating and invested, and a vast collection of the evidences of riches in those parts of the State outside the City of New-York, are purposely underrated year after year, so as to avert from the districts outside of New-York their due share of the burdens of general taxation, while the wealth of New-York City is exposed and made to bear a disproportionate part of that yearly impost. Another table will show at a glance the disproportion in another direction:

	New-York County.	Rest of State.
Valuation of land per square mile with houses on it, cultivated and uncultivated, including cities	$30,000,000	$18,000
Valuation per acre	44,000	30

No commentary is needed upon these figures; the fact that the land throughout this great State, (outside of New-York City,) with the railroads, the thriving towns and villages, the populous cities, the immense factories, the splendid estates and private mansions, the valuable farms and the busy marts, the fine woodlands and other properties, are valued on an average at only $30 per acre, is enough to cause the greatest surprise as well as indignation, and to call for your strictest investigation.

In the opinion of this Association, were strict justice done to New-York City, the aggregate of the assessed valuations of the other parts of the State would more than double the valuation in this county.

If the assessors of property in the other counties of the State disregard or neglect the provisions of law, and thus improperly underrate the total valuation of property in their respective districts, the Association submits that for the strictness with which New-York City has adhered to the law in this regard it should not be made to bear an unjust proportion of the State burdens, but that it has a right to expect that your Board will go behind the estimates of local officers and so equalize the valuations as to render to each county substantial justice.

In conclusion, the Association requests that before you finally determine upon the valuation of property in the several counties of the State for the present year, it may have an opportunity to be heard by counsel before your Board.

Very respectfully, PETER COOPER,
President Citizens' Association of New-York.
RICHARD M. HENRY, Secretary, &c.

Eitel vs. Wakeman.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I regret that you have inserted a portion of the evidence in the above case in your paper of this date.

It would have been better for plaintiff and defendant if you had given a statement at the conclusion of the evidence. I happen to know both the gentlemen in this case, and I must say that I think that Mr. EITEL has been badly used by Mr. WAKEMAN.

The facts of the case, as I understand them, are that Mr. WAKEMAN, who had for many years been employed by Mr. EITEL as his attorney and legal adviser, was employed by him to obtain his release from a Washington prison or his speedy trial. For the services rendered, Mr. EITEL claims that Mr. WAKEMAN has overcharged him. This is the question before the referee, and no other should be permitted to appear in print. What has the amount of money claimed by WAKEMAN to do with the charges brought against Mr. EITEL by BAKER? The whole thing shows the wrong that has been done to Mr. EITEL by the Court placing the cause in the hands of a referee instead of a jury. Of one thing the public may rest assured. Mr. EITEL is quite as respectable as Mr. WAKEMAN. His integrity has never been questioned by those who know him, and in business and social life his friends know that his word is as good as his bond. B. H. J.

NEW-YORK, June 25, 1869.

GETTYSBURG.

Coming Dedication of the Nation's Monument—The Patriot Voices of the Occasion—Morton, Henry Ward Beecher and Bayard Taylor—Memories of the Battle—Gettysburg as a Watering Place.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

GETTYSBURG, Thursday, June 24, 1869.

I reached here last night about 6 o'clock, eleven hours from New-York, being about the same time required to go from the Metropolis to Saratoga. Like the last-named place, Gettysburg has become famous in the national annals as a field of glory, and it promises to rival Saratoga as a watering place in as great a degree as the battle of Gettysburg exceeds that of Saratoga in numbers of men engaged, and the grandeur of the respective results to the cause of free government and human progress. Here was the turning-point of the Southern rebellion, from which LEE and his Confederate thousands were hurled back by the Union troops under the gallant and chivalrous MEADE.

To-day the town and its picturesque environs resound with the hum of preparation for the dedication of the monument to the nation's dead, who sleep the last sleep on Cemetery Ridge. This event will take place on the 1st of July, the anniversary of the battle, and the Board of Managers of the Soldiers' National Cemetery have sent forth their invitation throughout the land, to the military, municipal and civic organizations of the country, and the citizens generally, to participate in the ceremonies of the dedication of the monument. There will be a grand gathering, as it is fitting there should be, to mark our respect for the martyrs in the cause of free government, and to show that we cherish the memory of the nobly dead.

The responses which have already been received by the Committee of Arrangements show that the hero of Gettysburg, General MEADE, will again visit this battle-field, and that General GRANT, with many others prominent in military and civil life, will take part in the ceremonies. I might cite hundreds of eminent names, but that want of space prevents, and as it would be invidious to name a few only, I will content myself with stating that Governor MORTON will deliver the oration, HENRY WARD BEECHER will make the prayer, and BAYARD TAYLOR will recite the poem on the occasion. These names are sufficient guarantee that the hearts of the assemblage will thrill with the emotions of patriotic eloquence, fervid worship and poetic fire.

This morning I strolled over portions of the battle-field, which is a most magnificent stretch of country, and is filled for miles around with memories and mementoes of the great struggle. During my walk I found myself near and rested at the now famous Gettysburg Katalysine Spring, and drank of its pure and sparkling water. How strange it is that here, where swept the mighty tide of battle big with a nation's fate, a spring of healthgiving water wells up from the bosom of the kindly earth, and that the wounded who fell by the way, quenching their burning thirst in its stream, were the first to learn and to proclaim its healing virtues. Yet such is the fact, and the grateful soldiers returning to their homes carried the fame of the Gettysburg water to every portion of the Union.

Since that day the demand for the water has grown continuously; a company has been established, an immense business has grown up, and now a capacious hotel, with all the appliances and luxuries of modern life, has just been completed for the accommodation of the guests who crowd to the spring. It has room for hundreds of visitors, and will be furnished in time to be open for the visitors to the National Monument celebration. It stands about a mile from the town of Gettysburg, with which it is connected by a beautiful and broad avenue, along which runs the inevitable horse-car of the city railroad. The edifice is near where the great battle commenced, and here is where the visitor should take up the thread of the story which is now woven with the history of the Republic.

One word more about the Gettysburg water, which is fast becoming as famous as the battle itself. As I have said, it is a pure and sparkling beverage, as agreeable to the palate as the purest spring water. Yet, it is found to contain what has never before been found in any water, though it has been sought for ages—a natural solvent for the calculi generated by the human system. Those fruitful parents of human suffering, in the varied forms of gout, rheumatism, gravel, and the chalky formations of the joints, all disappear with the use of the Katalysine water. I have been shown thousands of testimonials in its favor, from grateful sufferers who have been relieved by it, running through every grade of society, from persons of the highest social and medical standing to the humblest laborer, all of whom testify to the fact that the Gettysburg water has enabled them to leave their pains behind them.

But this is only one incident of my visit to this famous battle-field. As a Summer watering place Gettysburg holds natural advantages which will enable it to rival the most famous of the world. Nestled in beautiful slopes among the mountains of Southern Pennsylvania, its pure air and invigorating breezes would of themselves be sufficient inducements for a visit from the tired and heated denizen of the city, even if it had no health-giving spring. With this additional attraction, and the comforts which the Katalysine Spring Company are preparing to extend to visitors, it becomes one of the most pleasing and useful of Summer resorts.

The occasion of the dedication of the National Monument in the Cemetery is one which will be embraced by all who love, honor and venerate their country's dead, to visit these scenes. And I venture to say, from the inspirations of my own personal experience, that all who come will bear with them ever after pleasing remembrance of one of the most beautiful of nature's scenes, teeming with historic memories, and crowned with the highest emotions of patriotism, religious sentiment and poetry, of which the human soul is capable.

INDIAN OUTRAGES.

The Massacre of Thirteen Persons on Saline River—Murder of Nearly a Whole Family.

From the Leavenworth (Kansas) Times & Conservative, June 20.

We received a call yesterday from Mr. THOMAS ALDERDICE, who resides—or did reside, before his family was murdered and property destroyed by the Indians—on the Saline River, about one and a half miles below the mouth of Spillman Creek. His home was thirty-three miles from Salina and twenty-four miles from Ellsworth—the latter being the nearest town to which he lived.

On Sunday, the 30th day of last May, as Mr. ALDERDICE was returning from Salina, and when at about three miles from his home, he heard that a band of Indians had been into the settlement and murdered a large number of people and destroyed considerable property. On arriving at his home he found it deserted, and was almost paralyzed with grief at finding one of his children, six years of age, dead on the ground, with four bullets in his body, and another of his children dead, shot with five arrows. A third child had five arrow wounds in his body, one entering his back to the depth of five inches. The wounded one is now lying at Mr. ZEIGLER'S house, on Saline River, alive and doing well. Mrs. ALDERDICE and her babe, aged eight months, were carried away captives by the Indians.

It seems that the Indians—who are supposed to have been members of the Dog Soldier band of Cheyennes—came upon the settlement about an hour before dark. They divided into bands of from five to seven, and made simultaneous attacks in different localities. Mr. WEITZEL, a farmer, who lived about two miles from Mr. ALDERDICE'S house, was murdered, together with a comrade, and Mrs. WEITZEL was carried off by the savages in company with the wife of our informant. The WEITZELS were from Hanover, and had only been in the country about two months. A Danish man and wife were murdered on Spillman Creek, about seven miles from the mouth. A silversmith from Chicago, named PETERSON, had his head mashed with his own ax, and was shot through the heart with an arrow. They tried to burn his house, but were frustrated in all their attempts to destroy it. A young boy named HARRISON, about 15 years old, was shot through the head with an arrow, and his head mashed with a war club, which was found beside his body, broken in two. A boy named SMOORS, about 13 years old, was shot through the body, and no hopes of his recovery are entertained, as the dart of an arrow is supposed to be still sticking in his lungs. The house of THOMAS NOON was attacked, and the assailants driven off by three Swedes, two of the Indians being wounded. The house of WILLIAM HENDRICKSON was saved by the heroism of two women—Mrs. HENDRICKSON and Mrs. GREEN—who fired on the savages several times, and finally drove them away. When the Indians were gathering 5MOORS, a boy aged 13 and another aged 9, started to the rescue, the elder carrying a gun and the younger the ammunition. They kept the murderers away and prevented them from killing SMOOTS.

Thirteen persons in all were killed, and all the movable property in the settlement destroyed or carried away.

Mr. ALDERDICE came to Kansas about six years ago and has been living out where his family was murdered, for some time past. Mr. ALDERDICE is here to make his complaints in person to the military, and see if any assistance can be rendered him in looking for his wife and child. He has scouted the country for a considerable distance around the scenes of the outrages and gives it as his opinion that the savages have not left this section of the country, but are still prowling around in bands of from four to eight.

THE CASE OF JOHN REAL.

The Murder of Policeman Smedick—Argument on the Motion for a New Trial.

JOHN REAL was tried at the Court of Oyer and Terminer, held in February last by Judge BARNARD, for the murder of JOHN SMEDICK, a policeman. The jury found the prisoner guilty of murder in the first degree, and on the same night on which the jury rendered their verdict, Judge BARNARD sentenced him to be executed on the 2d of April following. A writ of error was readily obtained, but not so a stay of proceedings. Judge BARNARD, who granted the writ, which is really one of right, refused to grant a stay, and after some delay, and when the day of execution was near at hand, Mr. Justice SUTHERLAND granted an order to show cause, and the motion was argued at length before the Justice last named in the room of the Court of General Sessions, Mr. Justice PECKHAM and City Judge BEDFORD sitting on the same bench. After deliberation Judge SUTHERLAND granted a stay. The next move was to bring the writ of error before the General Term of the Supreme Court, for the purpose of securing a new trial. After one or two postponements for the convenience of counsel the case finally came on yesterday before the General Term, composed of Presiding Justice CLERKE, and Judges BARNARD and CARDOZO.

The prisoner REAL was represented by his counsel, Messrs. JOHN GRAHAM, S. H. STUART and B. K. PHELPS, Mr. S. B. GARVIN, District-Attorney, represented the people.

Mr. GRAHAM, in opening the argument, said that the trial occurred on the 11th of February, 1869, before Judge BARNARD and except the impaneling of the jury, which took place previously, was concluded on that day, the Court remaining in session for that purpose until a late hour of the night. The prisoner was recommended by the jury to the mercy of the Court, which although it could not mitigate his punishment—for the law had no discretion in the case—was a fact upon which he was convicted—might have suggested the propriety of deferring his sentence. This Court must be aware of the fact that the prisoner was tried at a time of intense public fear and excitement. The homicide occurred on the night of July 23, 1868. The indictment was found in the next month in the Court of General Sessions, and was, on Aug. 6, 1868, on motion of the District-Attorney, sent to the Court of Oyer and Terminer for trial. Had the prisoner been tried earlier he would have escaped the clouds which eventually burst upon him in common with other alleged transgressions. For several months, commencing with and succeeding the month of last October, the City of New-York had been selected by the boldest and most accomplished criminals as the theatre of their exploits. Robberies were committed in broad daylight, involving the abstraction of unprecedented amounts of money and other valuables. Neither the person nor the habitation or place of business of a citizen was safe against such outrages. Burglars, pickpockets, thieves of every grade, seemed to be holding and enjoying a perfect carnival of crime. The terror which was scattered through the community by what was called the "Rogers Murder"—the most deplorable event of that most memorable period—where a respectable citizen was struck down in open blood by a hitherto undiscovered ruffian, when he was no more offensively engaged than in sweeping off his sidewalk at daylight in the morning, and resisted an audacious effort, which succeeded, to rob him—had heightened in public estimation the moral blackness of the atmosphere to such an extent that it was beginning to be deemed—nay, *expressed*—that the law was not quick enough or strong enough to meet the emergency, and that the formation of one of those extreme resorts known as a "Vigilance Committee," composed of the order-loving portion of society, was the only way in which to check the onward course of vice, and apply an instantaneous remedy to public alarm and feverishness. Under the pressure of such surroundings it was hardly too much to say that juries did not exercise that discrimination which could alone except a proper case from the current of conviction, and Courts could hardly defer to that humanity, even in their deportment through a trial, which is necessary to preserve the impartiality of the forum and warn Judges themselves to avoid the imposition of oppressive and "sensational sentences." The crime alleged against the prisoner was that he had from a premeditated design and as the result of forethought and malice, slain one JOHN SMEDICK on the night of July 23, 1868, at about 10:30 o'clock, at or near the northwest corner of First-avenue and Thirty-second-street. The indictment contained but one count, laying the offence to have been committed by a pistol-shot, inflicting a wound upon the head of deceased, whereby he "instantly died." For about a month prior to the homicide the prisoner had had charge, in connection with Mr. ADAMS, of a vessel or barge at the foot of Thirty-first-street East River. This vessel had been seized as an illicit distillery on, and removed to that point from, the North River. They acted as watchmen and took turns in watching, Mr. ADAMS doing duty during the day and the prisoner at night. In that character prisoner was obliged to carry a pistol. On the fatal night he had relieved Mr. ADAMS from duty and assumed charge of the barge. The facts will show that the East River is but 368 feet from First-avenue, so that the prisoner, at the time of the homicide, was in the neighborhood to which he belonged. The action of Judge BARNARD in excluding certain testimony, and in charging the jury—as counsel termed it—before the trial was concluded, was also alluded to. The following was particularly relied upon by counsel, as a reason why a new trial should be granted.

"Judge BARNARD:"

If you can prove that this man said he was going to take his life, and that information was given to the prisoner, you can prove it.

Judge STUART.—We propose to prove that the deceased had complained of the prisoner, had beaten him pretty near to death, had locked him up in prison and sworn falsely against him; and that, when he got out of prison, he said, "The son of a bitch, he is out! I will fix him. I will have him there to-night again;" and acting upon that he pursued the prisoner; we will show that this witness was informed by other persons of what he intended to do, and that he communicated it to this prisoner.

THE COURT.—I think this evidence at the present time is proper, and I did not intend to state to the jury before charging them, what the law is on that subject. It is not, as has been stated by the counsel for the prisoner, but is this: If information had been conveyed to the prisoner the day before that the Police officer intended to arrest him, and put him in prison wrongfully, and he thereupon armed himself and shot the officer, it is murder."

Mr. GRAHAM urged that this was tantamount to charging the jury before the testimony was all in, and in law was amply sufficient to upset the verdict.

District-Attorney S. B. GARVIN said that very much of the discussion of the learned gentleman who had just taken his seat, would upon examination be found to be entirely outside of the case. JOHN REAL was indicted for the homicide of a policeman named JOHN SMEDICK. The verdict was murder in the first degree. The murder took place on the 23d of July, 1868, at the corner of Thirty-second-street and First-avenue, in this City, at the hour of about 10 or 11 o'clock at night. At this hour of the night the prisoner took his place behind a coal-box four feet high, on the north side of Thirty-second-street, near the corner of First-avenue, pistol in hand, and there awaited the coming of SMEDICK. The policeman, on his accustomed round, in the performance of his duty was pacing down First-avenue, on the west side. As he passed the corner, the prisoner partly arose from his hiding-place, where he had been lying in wait, and deliberately fired his revolver. The first shot took effect in the head, the second in the body. The first shot staggered the deceased, and at the second shot he fell. While he was thus down on the ground, the prisoner stood over him and fired a third shot. The prisoner had his pistol in his revolver pocket, and some of the barrels was loaded when he took his position behind the coal-box. The prisoner was away from the place where his business required him to be. His duty was to watch and take charge of the barge *Franklin* at night. The deceased was in the place where his duty required him to be, and he was properly attending to his business. It is a sound principle of law that shooting another on a mere threat that he will arrest and put one in prison wrongfully is murder, especially where the killing takes place the day after the threat is made, and is done by lying in wait, and no attempt is made to put the threat in execution. It is the *fact* of an assault that justifies or extenuates the crime. It is as much a crime in the eye of the law to kill a bad man as to kill a good one. It will be remembered the deceased was on his beat; the prisoner there sought him—waited for him—shot him. Counsel said in conclusion, this is a bold case of murder, and where it is apparent that the supposed errors do not and could not affect the result, nor work injury or injustice to the accused, there ought not to be a new trial. This doctrine is now settled by the Court of Appeals in the case of GONZALES *vs.* The People and the cases there cited. The same doctrine is held in the People *vs.* KENNEDY, 39 N. Y. Reports, p. 245.

Mr. GRAHAM arose to reply to the argument of the District-Attorney, when Mr. Justice CLERKE reminded him that he had already occupied nearly the entire day.

Judge CARDOZO—There is no limit where life is concerned. I can't accede to any limits where life is involved.

Mr. GRAHAM thereupon made a brief reply, confining himself to combatting the prominent points adduced by the District-Attorney. Before he had concluded Judge BARNARD, having an engagement at 3 o'clock, left the bench. The decision of the Court was reserved.

The General Term then adjourned to a fortnight from next Monday.

ATROCITIES ON SHIPBOARD.

Judge Benedict's Address, Sentencing Glynn, Cruthers and Murphy for Assaults upon Seamen on the High Seas.

The prisoners, JAMES GLYNN, carpenter; WM. CRUTHERS, boatswain, and WM. MURPHY, third mate of the *James Foster, Jr.*, who were tried in the United States Circuit Court, Eastern District, before Judge BENEDICT, last week, were brought up for their sentences yesterday.

GLYNN, the carpenter, was called, in presence of the Court, first, when the Judge addressed him as follows:

In determining the extent of the punishment which should be inflicted upon you for the various offences of which you have been convicted, I must consider the facts which have been proved against you, and notice some of the extraordinary circumstances attending the voyage of this ship. She was seventy-eight days upon her passage from Liverpool to New-York, experiencing boisterous and cold weather during the entire passage. She had 146 steerage passengers on board. Her crew consisted of thirty two men, of whom fourteen were in fact steerage passengers, taken at a reduced fare, but placed on the articles as ordinary seamen, and expected to cook for the passengers and to do some duty about decks, but unable to go aloft. There was little or no sickness on board—no contagious disease broke out—nor has it appeared before me that the passengers endured more suffering than was necessarily incident to the long voyage and the close confinement caused by the bad weather. The suffering appears to have been confined to the crew—of the crew six were at different times lost overboard, and twelve more died on the voyage—they all suffered greatly from the treatment of the officers. I am well aware that great care and discrimination is required to ascertain the truth in regard to occurrences related by seamen—I know their propensity to exaggerate their own misfortunes—to see nothing good in the ship or the master or the owners—and to charge all the misery of a long passage to the misconduct of the officers; and I have remarked that life at sea, which breeds these characteristic traits before the mast, produces effects not entirely dissimilar upon the quarter-deck, and that the statements of masters and mates will not always bear examination. I fully appreciate the responsibility and the dangers which necessarily attend the hard vocation of an officer of a vessel, and know that the conduct of a ship's master cannot be justly passed upon unless it be borne in mind that he is compelled to act at sea, in ship, for the safety of which and of the lives on board he is responsible, and not in the quiet of a counting-house on shore. I know also the importance, to both officers and men, of maintaining discipline on shipboard, but I know that brutality is not necessary to discipline, and in your case that brutality has been fully proved. None of the cases of assault which have been charged upon you occurred at any time of emergency. No mutinies or disorderly acts have been alleged against any one of the persons beaten by you. These men appear to have been quite willing men; greatly overworked no doubt by reasons of the weather, length of the voyage, and they were for that reason entitled to be treated with care and kindness, instead of which they experienced the utmost severity. For these offences you have been tried, you have had the aid of able counsel, and they have been unable to devise a theory in your defence. You did what you did without passion or provocation, and your conduct evinces a malicious and cruel mind. In pronouncing the sentence of the Court upon you, I intend that it shall be such as to remind all men of your class, who may hear of these proceedings, that at sea as well as on shore, they are subject to the law—that these laws, while they protect the master and the crew, also protect the humblest seaman, and that this cannot be violated with impunity.

The sentence of the Court upon the indictment first tried is, that you be imprisoned for a period of five years.

The sentence of the Court upon the indictment next tried is, that you be imprisoned for a period of five years, such imprisonment to commence at the termination of the imprisonment under the previous sentence just pronounced.

The sentence of the Court upon the indictment last tried is, that you be imprisoned for a period of five years, such imprisonment to commence at the termination of the imprisonment under the two former sentences just pronounced.

And it is directed that each of these sentences be executed in the Penitentiary of Kings County.

THE BOATSWAIN'S SENTENCE.

CRUTHERS, the boatswain, was then brought up for sentence, when Judge BENEDICT said he had been tried and convicted on two indictments. The first charged him with having beaten WM. THORNTON, and the second with having committed a violent and unjustifiable assault on GEO. GRANT. For the first the sentence of the Court was that he should be imprisoned for two years, and for the second five years, both to take effect in the Kings County Penitentiary.

THE THIRD MATE'S SENTENCE.

MURPHY, the third mate, was next brought to the bar. When asked what he had to say why sentence should not be pronounced upon him, he said that the small boy, WM. WALSH, whom he had been convicted of beating, was a very bad boy; that he could never be kept at his work, and that to avoid working he was continually in the habit of stowing himself away in closets or other places. The Judge then sentenced him to the Kings County Penitentiary for five years.

Thus ends the case of the *James Foster, Jr.*, cruelties upon the high seas, which has for months been the subject of so much interest.

THE WITNESSES.

Whatever misfortunes the witnesses endured while on board the *James Foster, Jr.*, their detention for the purpose of testifying against the three men who were sentenced yesterday has done them no harm. Most of them had no means whatever, now after the case has been pending for about three months or more, every man comes out with $100 in his pocket after having the cost of his sustenance at the Flatbush Penitentiary deducted, the pay of United States witnesses being $1 50 a day. It is understood that of this amount fifty cents per diem was charged each witness for his board while detained. Thus some dozen men are turned at liberty with a handsome little sum in their pockets to renew their relations with the world, while the three culprits, who for a short period perpetrated horrible cruelties while they were dressed in a little brief authority are consigned to prison.

Remarkable Death of a Man from Poison.

Coroner KEENAN held an investigation yesterday in the case of FREDERICK WETTERGREEN, aged 60, who died at No. 219 Fifth-street, under suspicious circumstances. It appears that the deceased was a gilder by trade, and had been in the employ of the Manhattan Brass Company in Twenty-seventh-street for nearly a year, having been previously engaged in business in Bridgeport, Conn., for many years, where he had eral debtors. He went to that place last week to collect money due him, and returned to this City on Wednesday afternoon, when he complained of a loss of appetite. He soon after proceeded to his room and endeavored to obtain a little sleep. An hour after he was found lying on the bed quite dead.

Upon the *post-mortem* examination of the remains by Dr. WOOSTER BEACH, the incipient symptoms of heart disease were discovered, and the presence of prussic acid was found in the membranes of the stomach, showing that the deceased had swallowed a large quantity of the deadly drug. The sons of deceased testified that their father was in the constant habit of using prussic acid and other chemicals in the course of his business, and they also expressed the belief that he had inhaled the poison while so using it. Dr. BEACH, however, informed the Coroner and jury that the poison must have been taken into the system in bulk. The sons of Mr. WETTERGREEN seemed much shocked at the idea that their parent had committed suicide, and combated the impression strongly. They alleged that he had often expressed a horror of the death of a suicide; and also averred that he had no cause for resorting to such a death, as he was not in distressed circumstances, though annoyed by the coolness of those who professed to be his friends in former days of prosperity.

The Coroner directed that the stomach and contents should be removed from the remains, and they were handed over to Dr. HARRIS for analysis by Professor CHANDLER, of the Health Board. The inquest has been adjourned until Monday next. Whether the deceased committed suicide or not remains as yet an open question. Mr. WETTERGREEN was a native of Copenhagen, Denmark, was well known, and universally respected by a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

Church Organ Exhibition.

The congregation of the German Evangelical Lutheran Saint Mathew's Church, corner Broome and Elizabeth streets, have provided their house of worship with a new organ, which was set up last week and dedicated by the pastor, Rev. GEORGE VORBERG, on Sunday last. The new organ has two manuals of four and one-half octaves compass each and two octaves of pedals, twenty-two sounding and a number of mechanical stops. It was built by the Baumgarten Company of New-Haven, Conn., at a cost price of $5,700. On Thursday evening a grand organ and vocal concert was given at the church, when the following programme was executed: 1. Improvisation, showing the different combinations of stops and the full power of the new organ, by Mr. J. ZUNDEL, organist of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn; 2. Grand Aria, from the Creation, "With Verdure Clad," sung by Mrs. LOUISA HOFFMAN; 3. *Offertoire* for the organ, (by BATISTE,) played by Mr. F. A. APELLES, organist of the Baptist Church at Elizabeth City, N. J.; 4. Aria for soprano, "O, Holy Jesus," (by FLOTOW,) sung by Mrs. LOUISA HOFFMAN; 5. Introduction and variations on an original theme, (by J. ZUNDEL,) played by Mr. ZUNDEL; 6. Aria from the Messiah, "I know that my Redeemer liveth," (by HANDEL,) sung by Miss EMMA POITIERS; 7. Improvisation, played by Mr. G. SCHMITZ, organist of the Catholic Cathedral on Mulberry-street; 8. Aria, "O Lord, have Mercy," (by FLOTOW,) sung by Mrs. LOUISA HOFFMAN. 9. Prayer from Moses in Egypt, (by ROSSINI,) organ solo, played by Mr. APELLES. 10. Choral, "Ein' feste Burg," (by Dr. LUTHER,) accompanied by Mr. S. REIDE, organist of St. Matthew's Church, of which choral the two first verses were sung by the whole audience. The concert, which was an excellent and solemn entertainment, was well attended, and was given for the benefit of the Sunday School and other interests of the congregation.

Fourth of July—Order to the Police by Superintendent Kennedy.

Police Superintendent JOHN A. KENNEDY issued an order yesterday in which the Captains are given the following instructions relative to the Fourth of July:

The fourth day of July coming on Sunday the present year, arrangements have been generally made to celebrate it on Monday; therefore you will, on July 5, order the whole of your command on duty, excepting those detailed to the Central Office, and such as may be otherwise specially detailed for the day.

You will not excuse any member of your command on that day. You will admonish them to be vigilant, forbearance, but, if needful, promptly and decidedly in quelling any breach of the peace.

The number of accidents that usually occur on or about the 4th of July, from the use of fire-arms, makes it necessary to vigorously enforce the ninth section of chapter thirteen of the revised ordinances of the City of New-York; which provides that "No person shall fire or discharge any gun, pistol, fire-cracker or other fire-arms in the City of New-York." The eighth section of the same chapter prohibits, in like manner, the sale or use of dangerous fire-works, such as "Squibs," "Crackers," Double-headers," or any other fire-works, by whatever name known, composed of the same material as those named. The penalties provided for violating either of the sections referred to, are severe, and designed to be exemplary.

In the City of Brooklyn, the second section of fourth article, chapter 4, of the revised ordinances makes provision of similar character in the offence and penalty.

You will, therefore, enjoin upon your command to protect life and limb and preserve the public peace, by giving instructions to the members of your command for the prompt arrest of every offender.

You will be careful to keep a sufficient reserve in the station for any sudden emergency that may occur, either in your precinct or out of it.

The reserve must be ready at a moment's warning. You will also see that your telegraph instrument is in proper working order, and promptly attended to by the Sergeant in command.

Merchant Arrested on a Charge of Fraud—$1,200 Worth of Goods Obtained on False Pretences.

ISAAC MARKS, who gave his residence as No. 49 Eldridge-street, was arraigned before Justice DOWLING, yesterday, to answer a charge of fraud. It appeared from the sworn affidavit of EDSON BRADLEY, a member of the firm of Messrs. BRADLEY, KEEFER, WELTY & CO., of Nos. 46 and No. 48 Lispenard-street, that the prisoner came to him on the 8th inst. and by dint of representing himself as of the firm of MARKS & COHEN, who did business at No. 124 Chambers-street, in this City, on a cash capital of $23,000, and very few debts, he succeeded in becoming a purchaser of goods. In order to strengthen his position with the firm, MARKS also informed Mr. BRADLEY that he had an individual bank account at the Tradesmen's National Bank, with a cash balance of $2,000, and that he had started a retail store in the town of Paterson, N. J., where he was doing a grand business. Mr. BRADLEY, believing the several representations made by MARKS, allowed him to select an invoice of dry goods and cloths, valued at $1,144, for which he was to pay in sixty days. Some time after the delivery of the goods, the selling firm discovered that MARKS had disposed of them at auction for prices far below their actual value; they therefore called in the aid of the Magistrate and had the scamp arrested. The prisoner failed to make any proper explanation of his conduct, and was remanded for trial in default of $2,000 bail, the papers being sent to the Grand Jury.

Sailing of the Yacht "Dauntless" To-day.

The yacht *Dauntless*, Mr. BENNETT'S new and beautiful craft, will sail to-day on her Eastern cruise, leaving Staten Island about 2 o'clock.

For a few days past she has been lying in the screw dock at the foot of Pike-street, receiving her outfit for the voyage. The *Dauntless* is a splendid specimen of American pleasure yatchs, and cannot fail to be admired wherever she goes. Beside the beauty of her model and exterior appearance while sailing, her cabins and compartments are fitted up in the most complete manner. The main cabin is handsomely upholstered and ornamented, and the state-rooms are not inferior to it in style and comfort. The Captain's room, particularly, is something which would make a seaman's eyes dance to look at. Adjoining is a large case containing Mr. BENNETT'S yachting trophies and medals.

The officers and crew are: Captain, J. G. BENNETT, Jr.; Sailing Master and Executive Officer, M. J. LYON; Assistant Sailing Master, G. L. DABOLL; Navigator, R. MARSHALL; Assistant Navigator, Mr. TAYLOR; Mate, JOHN COLE; one boatswain's mate, two quartermasters, one coxswain and ten men.

Captain BENNETT will be accompanied by LAWRENCE R. JEROME, MELVILLE A. KNAPP, Dr. CECCARINI and WRIGHT SANFORD. The extent of the yacht's cruise is not fully settled. She will first sail to Havre, then cross over to Cowes and remain there about two months, after which Mr. BENNETT meditates a trip up the Mediterranean.

Music at Central Park.

The Central Park Commissioners announce that there will be music on the Mall on Saturday next, if the weather be fine, commencing at 4 o'clock. The following is the programme:

CONCERT CALL.

1. Overture—Linda Chamounix.....Donizetti
2. Waltz—Sorgenbrecher.....Strauss
3. Fantasie—La Pericholera.....Offenbach

PART II.

4. Pot pourri—Charivari.....Hamm
5. Schottisch—Fredricks.....Kuhner
6. Polka—Zerlina.....Etteling
7. Grand Selections from Nabucodnose.....Verdi

PART III.

8. Overture—Ruler of the Spirits.....Von Weber
9. Waltz—Pastoral Songs.....Pasquet
10. Sacred Chorus—La Carita.....Rossini
11. Gallop—Veuve Clicquot.....Fradel

Finale—Home Thoughts.

Interesting Medal Presentation and Rehearsal.

Yesterday morning a number of visitors attended Girls' Grammar School No. 47, in Twelfth-street, to witness the presentation of silver medals to Miss MARIE L. POPELIN and Miss ELLA S. BEALE, the two pupils most distinguished for amiability of character in the Intermediate Department, Miss WOODRUFF, Principal. The presentation was made by Mr. JAMES W. GERARD, Trustee, in a short address, and a few remarks were made by Mr. WILLIAM WOOD, Commissioner of the new Board of Education. Commissioner BERNARD SMITH, Mr. ENEVER, Rev. Mr. FREEMAN, and other gentl

the St. Paul's. There was a larger business done in all these Stocks in the Long Room and on Broad-street than in the Board Rooms, and there was much excitement in New-York Central, especially after the Boards adjourned. On the Miscellaneous list, the Express Stocks were firm and Pacific Mail fairly steady.

At 6 o'clock P. M. the following quotations were made as compared with Thursday afternoon:

	Thursday.	Friday.
United States 10-40s	108	108¼
United States 5-20s of 1862	122½	122½
United States 5-20s of 1867	119⅝	119¾
American Gold Coin	136⅞	137¼
Bills on London, 60 days	109½	109⅝
New Bonds of Tennessee	56¾	58¼
Virginia Bonds, old	56¾	57
Missouri Bonds	91¾	91¾
North Carolina Bonds, new	55¼	55¼
New-York Central	191⅞	194¾
Reading Railway	98¾	98¾
Chicago and Rock Island	117⅞	119¾
Northwest Common	83¼	83½
Northwest Preferred	95⅞	97
Michigan Southern	105⅞	106¾
Pittsburg and Fort Wayne	157½	157
Cleveland and Pittsburg	97½	99¾
Pacific Mail Company	86½	86¾
St. Paul Preferred	86¼	86⅞
St. Paul Common	75¾	76¼
Toledo and Wabash	72	72
Ohio and Mississippi	32¾	33½
Mariposa Preferred	17¼	17
Hudson River	164½	165
Louisiana Levee 6s	67½	67½

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of business:

6 ₱ cent., reg., 1881	116¼	5-20 coup., n. 1. '65	119¼
6 ₱ cent. coup., 1881	121¾	5-20 coup., 1867	119¾
5-20 reg., 1862	116	5-20 coup., 1868	119¾
5-20 coup., 1862	122¼	10-40 reg	107¾
5-20 coup., 1864	116⅞	10-40 coup	108¾
5-20 coup., 1865	118	6s Currency	106

And the following for the State Bonds:

Ill. Canal bds, '70	102	Louisiana 6s	72½
Ill. coup. 6s, '77	102	Louisiana 6s, levee bds	67½
Ill. coup. 6s, '79	102	Louisiana 8s, levee bds	85
Ill. coup. 6s, '80	102	California 7s	131
Indiana 5 ₱ c	97½	Connecticut 6s	101
Michigan 6 ₱ ct., '73	100	Alabama 5s	61¾
Michigan 6 ₱ ct., '78	98	Alabama 8s	98
Penn. 5s, ex coup	92	N. Y. Reg. B'ty Loan	107¾
Tenn. 6s, new bonds	58¼	N.Y. Coupon B. Loan	111
Virginia 6s, ex coup	57	N.Y. 7s Canal l'n	70..100
Virginia 6s, new bds	61¾	N.Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, '72	102
Georgia 6s	84	N.Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, '73	102
Georgia 7s, new bds	96	N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, '74	102
North Carolina 6s	59	N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, '75	102
North Car. 6s, n. bds	55¾	N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, '76	102
Missouri 6s	91¾	N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, '78	102
Mo., H. & St. Jo	92¾		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	128	Bank of the Republic	120
Merchants'	127	Hanover	112
Mechanics'	135	Metropolitan	143¾
Union	130	Market	125
America	141	Nassau	107
Phenix	109	Shoe and Leather	132
Continental	102¾	Tradesmen's	104
Butchers' & Drovers'	135	Marine	117
National	112	Park	160
Merchants' Exchange	119	Mannf's and Merch's	102
State of New-York	112	Commonwealth	114¾
Commerce	126	Fourth National	104
Ocean	107	Ninth National	106
American Exchange	113¼	Oriental	150
Chatham	102	Bank of Brokers	109¼

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	91	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	101½
Erie 1st M.	88	N. J. Cen. 1st M.	93
Erie 7s, 2d ind. 1883	87	New-Jersey Cen. 2d M.	100
Erie 7s, 4th ind., 1880	80	N. Jersey Cent., n. b.	100
Erie 7s, 5th ind., 1888	75	P. Ft. W. & C. 1st ₱.	105¾
H. R. 7s 1st M. 1869-70	101	P. Ft. W. & C. 2d M.	97
Harlem 1st M.	100	P. Ft. W. & C. 3d M.	96
Mich. C. 8 ₱ c. 1869-72	125	Chi. & Alton S. F'd.	98
Mich. S. & N. Ind. 1st M.	95	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	95
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ ct. 1870	119¾	Chi. & St. L. 1st M. 8s.	104¾
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	92	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	93
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf	83	Mil. & St. P. I. & M. d.	89
Alton & T. H. Main Line	76	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	73
Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	92	Marietta & Cin. 1st M.	89
Tol. & W. 2d M. ext.	80	Chi. & Mil. 1st M.	91
Tol. & W. Equip bds.	75½	Col. Chi. & Ind. 1st M	84
Tol. W. & W. 1st M.	92	Col., Chi. & Ind. C. 1st	80¾
Gt. West'n 1st M., '68.	102	N. Y. and N. Haven	95¾
Gt. West'n 2d M., '93	77	Tol., Peoria & W., E. D.	83½
Q. & Tol. 1st M., '90	75	Tol. Peoria & W., W. D.	84
Ill. & So. Iowa 1st M.	78	Am. D'k & Imp'mt bds	96
Gal. & Chi. Extended	100	Western Union Bonds	87¾
Gal. & Chic. 2d M	96	Lake Shore Div. bds	90
Chi. & Ill. 1st M	101	St. Louis, J. & Chi. 1st	90
Morris & Essex 2d M.	98		

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $3,011,138; total payments, $1,333,214; balance, $89,067,173. The receipts include for Customs, $347,000; for Gold Notes, $643,000.

The Pacific road of Missouri earned in the second week in June:

From freights	$31,900
Passengers and mail	28,084
Total	$59,984

We learn with much regret that a Cable telegram has been received by his friends announcing the death in Paris, on Tuesday last, June 22, of Mr. PHILIP R. KEARNY, the efficient and much esteemed Secretary, for many years past, of the New-York Life and Trust Company. He left home a few months since in precarious health in the hope of improvement by relaxation and a visit to the Continent.

The announcement is made to-day, accompanied by a series of complimentary resolutions from his Board of Directors, that Mr. RICHARD LATHERS, the President from its foundation of the Great Western Marine Insurance Office, has resigned his place. Mr. PARKER, late Vice-President, is promoted to the head of the Office, and Mr. A. MACKAY elected Vice-President.

The National Bank of Commerce will, as usual, pay, in Currency, the July Interest of the State of Missouri. We have reason to know that the State Treasurer and Auditor, who, beside being the proper disbursing officers, are *ex officio* the Fund Commissioners of Missouri, deny all knowledge of the announcement in the *Evening Post* of this City, on the 17th inst., that this interest would be paid in Gold. The question is one which the Legislature of the State alone can determine by instructions to the Auditor and Treasurer.

The following are the Bank Dividends, half yearly, thus far announced for the First of July:

Banks.	Rate.	Banks.	Rate.
Broadway	12	Importers'	5
America	5	Hanover	4
Gold Exchange	5	Fifth	5
Ninth	5	People's	5
East River	4	Central	5
New-York	5	Market	5
Eighth	7	Citizen's	5
Tradesmen's	7	Park	7
Grocers	5	Metropolitan	6
Chatham	8	Merchants' Ex	5
Marine	6	Irving	5
Butchers'	5	Mechanics'	5
Third	5	Merchants'	5
Commerce	6	State Albany	6
Tradesmen's	*4	Bull's Head	5
Tenth	4	Atlantic	4

*Quarterly.

The Savings Banks advertise the following half-yearly Interest to be paid to their depositors in July:

	Rate per an.		Rate per an.
East River	6@7	Third-avenue	6
Greenwich	6@	Broadway	6
Williamsburg	6	Manhattan	6@8
Mech's and Traders'	6@8		

The Mercantile Fire Insurance Company have declared a half yearly Dividend of 5 ₱ cent., payable July 1.

The Chemung Railroad Company have declared a quarterly Dividend of 2 ₱ cent., payable at their office in the town of Watkins, Schuyler County.

The Delaware, Lackawanna Railroad Company have declared a half yearly Dividend of 5 ₱ cent., payable July 20.

The Farmers' Trust Company will pay the July coupons of the Grand River Railroad Company.

The National Trust Company, No. 336 Broadway, will pay the July Interest for the State of Kansas.

The City Bank, No. 54 Wall-street, will pay the July Coupons of the Houston, Texas, Central Railway Company.

Mr. H. H. KIMPTON, No. 9 Nassau-street, will pay the July State Interest of South Carolina.

Under the terms of the recent lease of their Road to the Pennsylvania Company, the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Company are to receive the equivalent of 12 ₱ cent. a year free of *all* taxes, Government, State and Municipal, and free of all repairs, renewals, &c., of the Road and its equipment, Station Property, and of all obligations for Interest and the Sinking Funds, for ninety-nine years, on their present Capital of $11,500,000. The lease has been ratified by the State and Bondholders, and the Capital will now be reorgan zed so as to produce *seven ₱ cent. a year*, free of all taxes, for the whole term of the lease, the Capital being enlarged seventy-one and a half ¾ cent., or to $19,700,000. The usual quarterly Dividend of 2½ ₱ cent. will be paid in July on the Stock as it now stands. A distribution will hereafter be made of the surplus means of the Company not embraced in the lease, of which official notice will be given. The facts above given are not on official authority, as the Directors have but just returned from the meeting of Stockholders at Pittsburg, but they are believed to be correct.

The Guarantee Indemnity Company have purchased the well-known Broadway property, east side of Broadway, below the corner of Exchange-place, formerly leased as Bonded Warehouses to the Government, 125 feet front on Broadway and the same on New-street. The Company pay to the present owners, Messrs. FITCH, of Connecticut, $400,000, and mean to make a further expenditure of $150,000 to fit up the buildings for offices.

The effective operation of the Sinking Fund principle of gradually extinguishing Public Loans and Railway Mortgages we have heretofore illustrated by references to the 6 ₱ cent. Bonds of the New-York Central Company and the 5 ₱ cent. Water Loans of the City of New-York. Of the latter, $3,000,000 created in 1838 and due in 1858, and $2,500,000 created in 1840 and due in 1880, have been entirely extinguished. Two other 5 ₱ cent. Water Loans were subsequently created, and fell due in 1870 and 1880. They amount together to $5,147,000, and of these Bonds the Sinking Fund Commissioners already hold $2,460,000, and they will have bought up the remainder by means of the annual contributions to the Fund and the accumulation and compounding of Interest, long before the year 1880. The Sinking Fund act of 1862, under which Secretary BOUTWELL is now buying up United States 5-20s, will have made a large impression upon these issues before the first of the series falls due in 1882, if strictly administered for the next 12 or 13 years, as it surely will be by the present Secretary.

The Western Union Telegraph Company have published the following statement of returns and expenses for six months, ending July 1, 1869:

Month.	Gross receipts.	Current expenses, including repairs and reconstruction.	Net profit.
January	$806,051	$349,578	$256,473
February	575,349	354,855	220,393
March	591,379	373,845	220,534
April	602,627	383,844	218,983
May (estimated)	600,000	375,000	225,000
June (estimated)	580,000	375,000	205,000
Total	$3,858,408	$2,221,923	$1,346,484

From these net profits the Board have declared the usual semi-annual dividend of 2 ₱ cent., and the balance has been appropriated in the construction of new lines, the purchase of property, to the reduction of the bonded debt and payment of interest.

The time for receiving proposals for the $2,767,000 City Loan, 7 ₱ cent., has been postponed by Comptroller CONNOLLY from Tuesday, June 29, to Thursday, July 8, 2 o'clock P. M., when the awards will be made.

The week's imports of dry goods have been to the specie value of $1,197,486; amount marketed, $903,282:

The Chicago *Republican* of June 23 says:

"In our columns will be found a series of interesting excerpts from the Board of Trade annual report, published yesterday, showing the trade and commerce of our city in the leading productions of the Northwest for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1869, with comparative statistics showing the movement in the same article in years gone by. The exhibit is a very satisfactory one; and though some articles show a falling off in quantity, such has come in consequence of a deficiency in the crop, and not in the directing of the articles to other markets. Flour shows an increase of 627,429 barrels; wheat an increase of 1,275,851 bushels; corn a decrease of 48,998 bushels; oats an increase of 3,506,656 bushels; rye an increase of 273,087 bushels; barley a decrease of 456,351 bushels. The movement in hogs shows an increase of 181,281, and in cattle of 33,417. The receipts of lumber were 75,000,000 feet greater than in the year previous. Throughout the report is very gratifying, and should we be favored with the good crops this year, the next report will undoubtedly show a marked increase all round. These annual reports stand out like milestones, marking the growth and progress of Chicago."

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

HOWES & MACY, BANKERS,

30 Wall Street, N. Y.

FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

The business of this house is the same as an Incorporated Bank.

Persons keeping accounts may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with the City Banks, and will be allowed interest on their daily balances at 4 per cent.

Collections made on any part of the United States or Canada.

Orders for the purchase or sale of the various issues of Government and other Stocks, Bonds, and Gold, promptly executed for the usual commission.

☞ SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF THE LAKE SUPERIOR AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS, FREE OF UNITED STATES TAX, secured by 1,632,000 acres of choice lands and by the railroad, its rolling stock and franchises, and yielding in currency nearly TEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

We recommend these bonds as a safe and profitable investment.

$1,000 5-20s of 1862, yielding $60 per annum, if sold at present price, will buy $1,250 Lake Superior 7s, paying $87 50 per annum—*an increase of 45 per cent. in actual gold income.*

Parties buying now at 96 and accrued interest in currency have the advantage of the Gold Coupon, due July 1, reducing actual cost of the bonds below 95.

JAY COOKE & CO.

☞ THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE ROCKFORD, ROCK ISLAND AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY, pay principal and interest—1st February and 1st August—in GOLD COIN, *free of Government Tax.*

We recommend these bonds as one of the best secured and most profitable investments on the market.

Pamphlets with maps, giving full information, sent on application.

HENRY CLEWS & CO., Bankers,

No. 32 Wall-street.

☞ FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF THE ST. LOUIS AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD OF MISSOURI—Principal and interest payable in Gold in the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York.—We are now closing out the balance of this most desirable security at the low price of 87¼ and accrued interest, in currency. The bonds are limited to less than $14,000 per mile, and secured by a mortgage on the entire property of the Company, thus making the same one of the safest and most profitable securities for investment now in the market.

TURNER BROTHERS,
Bankers, New-York.

☞ BANKING-HOUSE OF KISSAM & CO., NO. 36 Wall-st.—We offer for sale on favorable terms Brooklyn City Seven per Cent. Bonds "Public Park Loan." These bonds are for $1,000 each, have forty-six years to run, and interest payable 1st January and July.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, June 25, 1869.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls	24	Crude Turp., bbls	246
Cotton, bales	1,655	Tar, bbls	1,454
Eggs, bbls	928	Resin, bbls	5,871
Flour, bbls	11,079	Lard, pkgs	77
Meal, bbls	100	Lard, kegs	100
Wheat, bushels	85,610	Starch, pkgs	740
Corn, bushels	43,298	Tallow, pkgs	42
Oats, bushels	20,536	Tobacco, hhds	2,125
Hides, bdls	110	Tobacco, bdls and cs	490
Hides, No	759	Whisky, bbls	1,118
Hops, bales	186	Wool, bales	277
Leather, sides	5,200	Stearine, pkgs	43
Petroleum, ref., bbls	3,153	Oil Cake, pkgs	472
Butter, pkgs	3,306	Rice, pkgs	222
Cheese, pkgs	13,006	Beeswax, pkgs	3
Cut Meats, pkgs	273	Peanuts, bags	151
Spirits Turp., bbls	1,220		

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the ship *Star of the West*, for London—412 bbls. Resin, 1,358 bbls. Flour, 121 bales Hops, 22,157 bushels Wheat, 3,000 Staves, value of cargo, $72,695 50.

By the steamer *Siberia*, for Liverpool—34,304 bushels Wheat, 40,676 lbs. Bacon, 32,700 lbs. Cheese, 250 bbls. Flour, 200 bales Hops, 3 bales Cotton, 16,586 bushels Corn. Value of New-York cargo $57,711 40, and of Boston cargo $63,220.

By the brig *Stockton*, for Vigo and orders—362 hhds. Tobacco, 7,200 Staves, 5 boxes Tobacco Samples. Value of cargo $47,378 16.

By the ship *Prinz Albert*, for Hamburg—160,829 gallons Refined Petroleum. Value of cargo, $61,072.

By the steamer *Hermann*, for Bremen—3 hhds. Tobacco Stems, 186 pieces Lignumvitæ, 87 cruches Mahogany, 9,000 lbs. Bacon, 50 hhds. Tobacco, 48 tierces Pork, 13,409 bushels Grain, 7,790 bushels Rye, 1,088 bbls Resin, 35 tierces Beef. Value of cargo, $98,871.

By the brig *Albert*, for Konigsberg—1,828 bbls Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *Venus*, for Havre—148,748 gallons Refined Petroleum.

By the brig *J. Fs Carney*, for Barcelona—54,720 Staves.

By the bark *John Cobbold*, for Cork—13,306 bushels Wheat.

By the bark *Andaman*, for Londonderry—4,246 bbls. Flour, 2,000 Staves.

By the bark *Agnes*, for Bremen—730 hhds. Tobacco, 230 bbls. Resin, 10,000 Staves.

By the brig *Talisman*, for Stettin—1,370 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *Caernarvonshire*, for London—21,474 bushels Wheat.

By the bark *Rosedale*, for Cette—52,800 Staves.

By the ship *Christel*, for Bremen—247,556¼ gallons Refined Petroleum, 8,360 gallons Spirits Turpentine.

By the bark *Tomassa*, for Gibraltar—327 bbls. Resin, 500 cases Petroleum, 200 hhds. Tobacco, 102 boxes Tobacco, 2 boxes Tobacco Samples, 6,000 Staves.

By the bark *Forsogret*, for London—7,202 bushels Wheat, 14 hhds. Tobacco, 5 quarter-casks Wine, 1,587 bbls. Flour, 6,000 Staves, 1,479 pkgs. Oil Cake.

ASHES—The market continues quiet, but steady, at $7 37½@7 62½ for Pots, and nominally $9@9 25 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—A very moderate inquiry prevails for Yellow within a range of from 45c.@46c. ₱ lb.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Have been in fair request for the season at well supported prices, including Men's Thick and Kip Boots at $2 50@4 75; Boys' $1 75@3; Youths', $1 38@2 50; Men's Calf Pegged, $3 25@5 40; Men's Calf Sewed, $4@6 50; Boys' Calf Pegged, $2 50@3 75; Youths', $2@2 75; Men's Kip Brogans, $1@1 75; Men's Split Brogans, 95c.@1 35; Boys' Kip and Split Brogans, 85c.@1 20; Youths', 85c.@1 10; Men's Split and Buff Balmorals, $1 50@2 25; Men's Calf and Buff Balmorals, $1 50@2 25; Men's Buff and Calf Congress, $1 75@2 50; Boys' C., $1 38@2; Youths', 90c.@1 50; Women's Split and Kip Boots, 85c.@1 48; Women's Split and Kip Balmorals $1@1 50; Women's Buff and Calf Balmorals, $1 25@2 25; Ladies' Sewed Goat and Calf Boots, $1 75@2 50; Ladies' Sewed and Goat Balmorals, $2@3; Misses' Pegged, Buff, Goat and Kid, $1 25@1 75; Misses' Sewed, $1 50@2 20; Children's Sewed, 75c.@1 25; Children's Pegged, 60c.@1 05; Ladies' City made Gaiters, $1 75@3; Ladies' Eastern-made, $1 00@3; Misses' Eastern-made, 90c.@1 75; Children's Eastern-made, 70c.@1 10; Fancy Children's S. H. and Hoof Shoes, 40c@1 ₱ pair.

BRICKS—Have been in good demand at uniform rates, including Common Hard at $7@11; Croton at $16@18 50, and Philadelphia Front at $43@50 ₱ thousand.

CANDLES—Continue inactive at unchanged figures, including Adamantine at 20c.@22c. for light weights; Plain Sperm at 46c.@48c., and Patent Sperm at 58c. ₱ lb.

CEMENT—Continues in active request, including Rosendale at $2 ₱ bbl.

COAL—Trade has been dull since our last; no change in quotations has been noted in prices.

COFFEE—Rio has been in fair demand at essentially unchanged prices; sales have been reported of 543 bags by the *Merrimac*, and 2,599 bags, by the *Mozart*, on private terms. Other Brands have been sold as follows: Java at 21c.@25c.; Maracaibo, 16¾c.@19c.; Laguira, 16¾c.@18¾c.; Rio, 8¾c.@12½c.; English; and Spanish Islands, 17¼c.@19¾c.; Jamaica, 15c.@16c.; Singapore, 20c.@22c. Sales of Costa Rica, 2,518 bags, for fair ordinary and $7@12 75 for fair ordinary to very superior Extra, ₱ bbl. California Flour is in moderately active request at $6 40@9 for extras, Oregon at $8 25@8 75 ₱ 100 lbs. Sales 1,700 bbls, in lots, at $7 37½@12 for Spring, 13c. @18c.; Turkish Prunes at 10¼c.@10¾c.; Brazil Nuts, 9¾c.@10¾c. ₱ lb.

GRAIN—The Wheat market has been moderately active, but at a further material reduction in prices, closing heavily. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 141,000 bushels, including White Western at $1 32@1 82½; Amber Western at $1 00@1 01; Red do. at $1 30@1 52½; No. 2 Spring at $1 50@1 51; No. 2 Spring at $1 45@1 47, closing at $1 45 as the best bid; Nos. 1 and 2 Spring, $1 48; Red State and Jersey at $1 53@1 55, and White California, $1 70@1 75 ₱ bushel. Corn has been in better request, and firmer for sales of buyers, but closing more firmly. Sales have been reported since our last of 98,500 bushels at 61c.@75c. for damaged New Mixed Western, received by canal; 76c. @76½c. for heated to very choice New Mixed Western, by canal; 81c.@89c. for New Mixed Western, received by rail; 81c.@84c. for Kiln-dried; 88c.@91c. for White; 90c.@92c. for Yellow Western; and 70c.@72c. for Rye; also at $1 17@1 20 ₱ bushel. Barley and Malt nominal. Oats have been more sought after but quoted lower. Sales, 62,000 bushels Western at 75c. @76c., closing at 75½c.@76c., afloat, ₱ bush. The St. Louis *Republican* of Wednesday says: "The first lot of sound merchantable Wheat of the present crop was offered on 'Change yesterday, by COATES & ADEN, who made the first sale last year. The Wheat, which was raised in Western Tennessee, and shipped here by NEWTON, FORD & Co., of Memphis, was a bright, full berry, grading as choice. Some competition occurred in the offering, and was finally taken by GEO. BAIN & CO., part for Messrs. GEO. P. PLANT & CO., of this city, and remainder for Messrs. ROBINSON & CO., of Fort Clark Mills, Peoria, selling round at $3 75 ₱ bushel." The export hence to-day have been 7,263 bbls. Flour, and 50,831 bushels Wheat for London; 250 bbls. Flour, 34,904 bushels Wheat, and 16,986 bushels Corn for Liverpool; 4,248 bbls. Flour, for Londonderry, and 13,386 bushels Wheat for Cork and orders. The Albany *Argus* says: The boats which passed Fultonville between noon on Wednesday and noon on Thursday covered 20 loads of Lumber, 15 of Wheat, 7 of Coal, 5 of Corn, 3 of Staves, and 1 each of Salt, Malt and Ashes. The following is the list of boats which passed Fultonville during twenty-four hours prior to 1:30 P. M., June 24, 1869:

Wheat—Ira A. Butts, Buffalo; Lillie Morris, Buffalo; W. W. Arnold, Buffalo; Humboldt, Buffalo; General Worth, Buffalo; E. A. Kennedy, Buffalo; C. M. Belknap, Buffalo; Robert Stockdale, Buffalo; James Sennuer, Buffalo; E. P. Case, Oswego; De Sota, Oswego; F. Bowers, Oswego; Canada, Buffalo; L. Steele, Oswego; E. A. Gilbert, Oswego.

Lumber, &c.—Neal Dow, Lyons Falls; E. F. Downer, Boonville; Frank W. Walrath, Boonville; Hattie, Olean; Frank H. Farrell, Oswego; W. D. Hoff, Buffalo; James R. Wellman, Buffalo; Gideon Lowell, Olean; Ontario, Rome; Russell Smith, Oswego; C. Hermans, Buffalo; Abb Smith, Oswego; Andrew Case, Buffalo; Ira Cassady, Buffalo; H. W. Tell, Buffalo; Della Merry, Oswego; Hank Harder, Oswego; Sarah, Oswego; Ella J. Harding, Oswego; Rosa Anna, Rome.

Staves—Jacob Cronse, Buffalo; J. M. Baker, Buffalo.

Coal—Wheeler Armstrong, Geneva; New Delight, Watkins; F. B. No. 19, Watkins; J. H. Palmer, Buffalo; A. Sweet, Buffalo; John Austin, Geneva; Grove M. Hall, Watkins.

Corn—B. F. Smith, Buffalo; S. W. Admen, Buffalo; Eugene, Buffalo; Thomas L. Hulbert, Buffalo; Austin Clark, Buffalo.

Ashes—E. M. Fort, Oswego; Ed. L. Anthony, Oswego.

Malt and Oats—Convoy, Montezuma.

Mixed—H. Pierce, Rome.

Salt—Ebenezer Ponnock, Salina.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—There has been rather more inquiry for Bagging at full prices. Bags, quiet.

HAY—North River Bale Hay has been in request and quoted firm at from 85c.@95c. for shipping, and 90c.@1 20 for Poor to Choice, for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw is in demand at 65c.@1 10 for Long and Short, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue salable at buoyant prices, including American at 6c.@12c. for New, and 2c.@29c. for Old ₱ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, 7c.@12c.; Eastern, 6c.@10c.; Wisconsin, 4c.@10c.; Michigan, 6c.@10c.; Yearlings, all grades, 2c.@3c. ₱ lb. The receipts were 186 bales; exports since, 321 bales. The week's business in this line, Mr. EMMET WELLS notices thus: "Continued unfavorable reports from the English Hop plantations has caused increased firmness in our market, and resulted in an advance of 1c. ₱ lb. on low grades, and 2c. on the finer grades. The transactions the fore part of the week were on a very small scale, owing to the unfavorable weather, but toward the last the market presented a lively appearance, and large parcels changed hands freely at our revised quotations. Notwithstanding the liberal receipts, if the exports continue on a scale of magnitude as large as reported the past week, a further advance in prices will soon follow. Shippers already find it quite difficult to fill small orders when a prime article is required, and, unless willing to pay the advanced rates, they are obliged to resort to second quality. Concerning the crop prospects in Wisconsin, our Sauk County correspondent writes as follows: 'Since writing you last week the yards in and about this locality show considerable increase of vermin. In my last I referred to the fact that a few growers in this vicinity were pulling up their poles and abandoning their yards; others are now following their example, and if the lice continue to increase for a few days longer there will be a further material decrease in the acreage. The sad experience of growers in this county last year has caused a 'holy dread' of lousy Hops, and the only effectual cure seems to be to take them out by the roots.' Nothing has occurred within the past week to change the views expressed in our last concerning the crop in New-York State. Lice are reported in some of the districts, but not in sufficient numbers to give any cause for alarm. The heavy rains the forepart of the week caused a rapid growth of the vines. Exports last week, 3,553 bales; receipts, 1,276 bales. Total exports for the season, from the port of New-York, 50,793 bales. Our London correspondent favors us with the following, under date June 12: "Since we last had this pleasure our markets has ruled steady and firm for most qualities, particularly fine Hops—both home and foreign. Americans, however, have scarcely been in such good demand, prices of every sort being still well maintained. The yield in the largest portion of our plantations is weak and uneven, and generally infested with fly, which appears to be on the increase. Times are early yet, but the prospect of a good crop, so far, is by no means promising. Reports from the Continent are unfavorable. In Belgium, Bavaria and Bohemia the vine is sickly, and fly may be found in every district. Foreign markets are firm, with very little business moving."

HEMP—Has been quiet at about previous quotations

HIDES.—The demand has been moderate; prices have been quoted firm.

LATHS.—Eastern have been salable and steady at $2 75 ₱ 1,000.

LEATHER.—There has been a lively call for Sole at full rates, including Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Heavy, 28c.@29½c. Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Middle, 31c.@32; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Light, 31c.@32c.; Hemlock, California, Heavy, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, California, Middle, 30½c. @31½c.; Hemlock, California, Light, 30½c.@31½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Heavy, 25c.@27c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Middle, 29½c.@31c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Light, 29½c.@31c.; Hemlock, Good, Damaged, all kinds and weights, 24c.@28c.; Hemlock, Poor, Damaged, all kinds and weights, 21c.@23c.; Hemlock, in the Rough, 35c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter, Heavy, 42c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter, Middle, 38c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter, Light, 38c.@43c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Heavy, 40c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Middle, 42c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Light, 42c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, in the Rough, Heavy, 39c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, in the Rough, Middle, 38c.@43c.; Oak Slaughter, in the Rough, Light, 46c@44c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies, 20c.@22c. ₱ lb.

LIME—Rockland has been in demand and quoted steady at $1 25 for Common, and $1 50 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

METALS—The general market has been very dull since our last, though prices have favored buyers in most instances. We quote Ingot Copper at 21¾c.@22¼c., ₱ lb.; No. 1 American Spring Iron, $41 50@42 50; No. 2 do., $37 50@38 50; American Forge, $36@37; Scotch Pig, $39@44; English and American Bar Iron, Refined, $82 50@90 ₱ ton; 1½g Lead, 8c.@8¼c.; Sheet do., 9c.@9½c.; Spelter, $6 25@6 37½, in gold, ₱ 100 lbs.; Domestic do., $11 @12 ₱ 100 lbs., in currency; Straits Tin, 29¼c.@30c. in gold, ₱ lb.; Banca Tin, 33½c.@34c., in gold, ₱ lb.; English, 36c., gold, ₱ lb.; I. C. Coke Plates, $6 50@ $7 50; I. C. Charcoal do., $8 25@8 50; Terne do., $5 75 @8, gold, ₱ box; Zinc, 12¼c.@12½c. ₱ lb.

MOLASSES—The market has been quoted steady, but no business of moment has been reported. We quote: Old and New Porto Rico at 40c. @43c., Cuba at 35c.@75c., New-Orleans at 70c.@85c. ₱ gallon. And in detail thus:

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba Centrifugal and Mixed, ₱ gallon	35c.@38c.	33c.@42c.
Cuba Clayed, ₱ gallon	37c.@42c.	40c.@52c.
Cuba Muscovado, refining grades, ₱ gallon	—@—	50c.@53c.
Cuba Muscovado, grocery grades, ₱ gallon	—@—	55c.@65c.
Porto Rico, ₱ gallon	—@—	50c.@78c.
English Islands, ₱ gallon	—@—	50c.@70c.
New-Orleans, ₱ gallon	—@—	70c.@85c.

NAVAL STORES—There has been very little inquiry noted for any article, though, with more liberal receipts, prices have been tending downward. Spirits Turpentine has been dull and weak, on the basis of 41¼c.@42c. for merchantable lots, ₱ gallon. The receipts were 1,250 bbls.; exports, 8,580 gallons by the ship *Christel*, for Bremen. Crude Turpentine has been neglected, and irregular in price; receipts, 249 bbls. Tar dull at about former figures; receipts, 1,454 bbls. Resin has been in slack request and heavy in price, including Strained, which has been available at $2 30@2 32½ lbs. The receipts were 5,871 bbls.; export clearances, 412 bbls. by the *Star of the West* for London; 1,088 bbls. by the bark *Hermann*, and 227 bbls. by the bark *Tomassa*, for Bremen; and 227 bbls. by the bark *Tomassa*, for Gibraltar. We quote: Spirits Turpentine at 41¼c.@ 43c. ₱ gallon; Crude at $3 87½@4 06¼; Resin at $2 25 @2 30 for Common to Good Strained, and $2 35@3 for choice White; Tar at $2 50@3 20; Pitch at $2 75 ₱ bbl.

OILS—Continue in moderate demand at uniform prices, including Crude Whale at 61c@61 05; Bleached Whale at 91¼@91½; Crude Sperm at $1 60@1 65; Unbleached Sperm at $1 98@2; Lard Oil at $1 42½@ $1 50, with sales reported of 50 bbls. Summer at $1 42½ @1 44; Red Oil at 90c.@95c.; Linseed Oil at $1 01@1 04, chiefly at $1 02@1 04, in casks and barrels; Menhaden, 75c.@80c.; Olive at $1 45@1 50 ₱ gallon.

OIL CAKE—Has been sought after to a fair extent by export buyers, especially City, in bags, which has been quoted at from $53@55; Western Thin, $51@51 50 ₱ ton.

PETROLEUM—Less firmness has been noted in both the New-York and Philadelphia markets, on a more liberal supply of oil, but the demand has been again quite moderate, speculative buyers having been comparatively passive, while shippers have been unwilling to operate on the modified asking prices. Sales in bulk has been lightly dealt in on the basis of 16¼c.@ 17c., chiefly at 16¾c.@ plain; sales, 1,000 bbls., closing weak. Barreled Crude has been quite dull at about 20c.@22½c., the latter having been the more current quotation, ₱ gallon. There were no receipts of Crude acknowledged here; at Philadelphia, 1,500 bbls. arrived, making the total for the week, 3,849 bbls. No export clearances were reported. Empty Barrels for Crude Oil were reported slow of sale

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 26, 1869.

Amusements this Evening.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
ENOCH ARDEN. Leading characters by Mr. Edwin Adams and Miss Blanche De Bar.
MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
EAST LYNNE. Principal character by Miss Lucille Western.
MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st. and 5th-av.
DORA. Principal characters by Mr. Robinson, Mr. Vandenhoff, Miss Price and others.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
SINBAD THE SAILOR. Leading characters by Miss Lydia Thompson and Mr. Beckett.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HICCORY DICCORY DOCK. Leading characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. P. Lacy and Mlle. Laurent.
MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
MOTHER HUBBARD. Leading characters by Miss Rose Massey, Mr. G. Becket and the Lauria.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
THE DUMB BOY OF MANCHESTER, &c. Leading character by Miss Fanny Herring.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE.
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
GYMNASTICS, MINSTRELSY, and a large collection of Curiosities.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN,
7th-av., between 58th and 59th-sts.
THEO. THOMAS' POPULAR GARDEN CONCERT.

BRYANTS' MINSTREL HALL.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
VOCALISTS, HUMORISTS, &c. Burlesque—THE PEACE JUBILEE.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH.
Orange-st., near Hicks-st., Brooklyn.
AFTERNOON—ORGAN CONCERT.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
Corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.
EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS. Open day and evening.

CLINTON HALL ART GALLERIES.
Astor-place, corner 8th-st.
EXHIBITION OF CURIOSITIES FROM ALASKA.

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Ten copies	15

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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.
We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

Count VON DER GOLTZ, the Prussian Minister to France, died yesterday in Berlin. He has suffered for a long time from cancer of the tongue. While in Paris several operations were performed upon him by eminent surgeons, among others the celebrated Dr. NELATON, physician to the Emperor, who extracted the bullet from the leg of GARIBALDI. But he received no relief, and lingered for many months, experiencing intense agony.

It is stated that Lord RUSSELL proposes to offer a concurrent endowment amendment to the Irish Church bill when it again comes up before the House of Lords.

Marshal BAZAINE, in his speech to NAPOLEON at the camp of Chalons, on Thursday, the anniversary of the battle of Solferino, referring to the soldiers, said: "Under all circumstances they remain devoted to your dynasty."

CUBA.

General BUCETA has succeeded in escaping from Cuba and the volunteers, and is now on his way to New-Orleans. He was mobbed by the volunteers in Santiago and Cienfuegos, and was obliged to hide himself in Havana and steal away to save his life. Skirmishes have occurred in the Ciraes-Villas district, and it is reported that 150 Cubans and 100 Spaniards have been killed in all. Cholera has broken out in and about Guantamala. The volunteers have voluntarily given up Morro Castle and Fortress Cubanas, because they desire to convince the home Government that they do not intend to oppose the new Captain-General. The Cuban sympathizers at Washington have received information of the constant depletion of the Spanish ranks by disease and discontent.

GENERAL.

A Paris dispatch says that a letter has been received from General MCMAHON, by the American Legation in that city, under date of May 2, in which he states that his relations with LOPEZ are friendly.

Advices from Port-au-Prince to the 12th have been received. SALNAVE had been again defeated at Aux Cayes, although he had succeeded in landing 800 men, after bombarding the place forty-eight hours. The rumors of the immediate cession of the Bay of Samana to the United States are again revived.

Both branches of the Connecticut Legislature have passed the bill allowing the towns along the line of the Connecticut Western, Connecticut Valley, Shepaug Valley and Air-Line Railroads to subscribe to the stock of these roads, by a majority vote, provided the call for town meeting shall be signed by persons representing a major part of the taxable property of the town.

The eldest daughter of Rev. D. B. NICHOLS, of Washington, a young lady about 17 years old, was outraged by a negro in a retired lane on the outskirts of Washington, late on Wednesday afternoon. She, in company with her two sisters, was on her way home from the Howard University, when the negro sprang out from a clump of bushes, seized her, and effected his purpose, notwithstanding her cries and the screams and efforts of her sisters to prevent. Information was at once given to the proper authorities, but the wretch succeeded in making his escape.

Dr. F. R. LEES, of England, will deliver an address on "Temperance," at the annual temperance gathering in Island Grove, Abington, Mass., on the 5th prox. WM. LLOYD GARRISON and others are also expected to speak.

A paper advocating the annexation of Canada to the United States, called the *New Idea*, and published in Vermont, is circulating extensively in and about Quebec. It is printed partly in English and partly in French.

Mr. BORIE has resigned the Secretaryship of the Navy, and yesterday Hon. G. M. ROBESON, of New-Jersey, was appointed in his place. Mr. ROBESON is a lawyer, and a resident of Camden, N. J. He was Attorney-General of the State in 1867 under Governor WARD.

Two Frenchmen were recently arrested in St. Henry, a town about nine miles from Quebec, for selling copies of the New Testament. The arrest was made at the instance of the parish priest. The one found guilty of the charge was fined six dollars and costs. A dispatch states that influential gentlemen are to have the matter fully investigated, and legal measures taken against all concerned in the extraordinary proceedings.

The Washington *National Intelligencer* suspended yesterday. It has been published continually since 1800.

JAMES WALLACE COOK, Lieutenant in the navy up to the commencement of the rebellion, then Captain and afterward Commodore in the rebel navy, died in Norfolk, Va., on Monday. He commanded the *Forrest* at the battle of Roanoke Island, and subsequently was in command of the *Albemarle*.

The report is brought to Havana of the closing of the port of Maracaibo, Venezuela, to commerce on account of a local revolution.

A gang of dangerous counterfeiters, whose headquarters were near Huntington, Ind, has just been broken up and two of its most noted members arrested and a lot of plates captured, through the strategy of the wife of a prominent Western detective.

The statue of WASHINGTON, which the school children of the public schools of Philadelphia have purchased for presentation to the city, is to be raised on the 5th of July. Workmen are now preparing the foundation for it. It will stand in front of Independence Hall.

Yesterday was Commencement Day at Washington College, Lexington, Va., of which General ROBERT E. LEE is President. At the Alumni meeting in the evening speeches were made by Commodore MAURY, General SMITH and others.

HIRAM HOLDEN, a boy employed as driver of an extra team of horses used in drawing the Plank-road cars up Bergen Hill, was discovered yesterday by Mr. HOPKINSON, the Superintendent of the Road, savagely beating one of the horses while the animal was doing its best. Mr. HOPKINSON had several times remonstrated with him, and had discharged several boys for the same kind of behavior. On this occasion his indignation got the better of his judgment, and he gave the boy two smart cuts across the back with his whip. The result has been two warrants, one against Mr. HOPKINSON for assault, and one against the boy for cruelty to animals.

The Commencement exercises of the General Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church in this City, took place yesterday. The graduating class numbers twenty-two members. Bishop LITTLEJOHN preached the annual sermon, and Bishop POTTER presented the diplomas.

A few days ago DUNCAN MCEWEN, an insane young man, left the residence of his parents No. 6 Bowling-green, and has not since been heard from. He is about five feet seven inches in height, of stout build, full face, gray eyes, a scar across his nose, full black beard and moustache. He wore at the time of his departure a light felt hat, blue flannel blouse, and brown pantaloons with black stripes on the legs. Any person sending information about him to his parents, who are greatly distressed on account of their son's affliction and absence, will do them a great favor.

The yacht *Dauntless* sails to-day from Staten Island, with Captain J. G. BENNETT, Jr., on her Eastern voyage.

The Caledonian Club held its twelfth annual picnic yesterday, at Jones' Wood. No games were played, but many members were present in Highland costume.

The Registration just closed in Virginia has greatly increased the white majority in the State. The Conservatives claim that their vote is increased 20,000.

The announcement which lately appeared in some of the papers that a change had been made in the Presidency of Columbia College does not apply to the College in this City. No change is contemplated in that institution. President BARNARD will remain in charge.

The children of the Five Points Mission had their annual excursion yesterday. They were accompanied by the treasurer and Rev. J. N. SHAEFFER and many other friends of the Institution. They enjoyed a fine picnic in Barker's Grove, West Flushing, L. I.

Democratic Signs of the Times.

We have recently more than once pointed out the evidences of a movement in the ranks of the Democracy, based upon a demand for new leaders and new issues. We have shown by citations from the Democratic Press of California, Wisconsin and Indiana, and notably from the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, that there is discontent with the management of the party, and with the disposition of the leaders to make tradition the standard of party faith. These manifestations of discontent are mainly confined to the West; they are incidents of the vigorous growth which points to the future, and which chafes under an Eastern control that lives but in the past.

Evidence now appears to prove that the echoes of the lusty protestations of the West have reached the recesses of the Democratic sanctuary. The oracles here and at Boston have spoken in terms which indicate the significance of the Western outcry, and the difficulties that will be encountered by the party in the preparation of its next programme. Thus the *World* revives the mild remonstrances which it uttered just twelve months ago, but which it suddenly laid upon the shelf when SEYMOUR and BLAIR were nominated. It then insisted that, unless the Democracy recognized reconstruction as an accomplished fact, they could not hope for a hearing from the country. The party lash squelched the rebellious suggestion, and for months past the pen which indited it has been busy in the opposite direction. The Western revolt has once more inspired the *World* with courage to complain, and now we have it delicately hinting to its party the expediency of "accepting the situation," and—as we understand it—counselling that reconstruction and negro suffrage be regarded as settled questions. Again our contemporary reminds its associates that an extreme policy, of the kind embodied in the New-York platform of July last, involves inevitable defeat, and that it is idle to talk of victory at the South until negro votes be alienated from the Republicans.

Still more suggestive is the language of the Boston *Post*, a time-honored and consistent champion of Democracy pure and simple. The *World* has before now been suspected, and its words may carry little weight. But the *Post* is a redoubtable exponent of the Democratic gospel, and what it proposes will be to many law. When the *Post*, then, declares that "the negro is out of the fight," and that all issues relating to him have been "swept away by events," we must conclude that the world of Democracy does move, after all. "Only the present and the future remain," saith the same oracle; and to profit by either, the party is assured that it must so conduct itself that the suffrages of "reasonable and moderate Republicans" shall be "won over to the Democratic standard." The injunction is sweeping. The musty lore and the lachrymose entreaties of ALEX. H. STEPHENS and the Bourbonism of R. M. T. HUNTER disappear before it as completely as does the dogma dictated by BLAIR to the New-York Convention. The party must start afresh, it is told by the Boston journalist, or it may give up the ghost. No more nonsense about relics or the "ancient landmarks;" a fresh and rational programme, or defeat in Ohio, Pennsylvania, and wherever the old game is played.

But will the great men of the party listen to these counsels? Will the influences which had expression in the nomination of SEYMOUR quietly yield to the influences which were on the side of CHASE? Is it probable that they who have hitherto moulded and managed the party will make room for newcomers who do not worship the memory of JEFFERSON or swear by the Virginia or Kentucky resolutions? These queries the Boston *Post* does not attempt to answer; it is modest, as is its wont, and timid as well it may be. The *World* is bolder and more sanguine. "All the signs of the times," it declares, "indicate that the Democratic Party, instructed by experience, will not repeat that unfortunate blunder"—to wit, the blunder of the New-York Convention. But a year ago the same newspaper insisted that the Convention was sure to act wisely; and after the blunder had been perpetrated, our contemporary contended that it was not a blunder at all, but rather a display of political sagacity. A sincere respect, then, does not hinder us from doubting the interpretation of "the signs of the times" on which the *World's* prophecy altogether depends.

For where are signs of the times indicative of a radical change in the policy of the Democratic Party? Where are the signs of an advance by the party on the questions of reconstruction or negro suffrage? Where the tokens of its acceptance of reconstruction as a finished work, or of political equality as a result of the negro's citizenship? We confess that for signs and tokens of this sort we look in vain. There are Democrats in all the States who say, with the Boston *Post*, that "the negro is out of the fight," and would reconstruct their party accordingly. But we have yet to discover the first proof that in any State the party, as such, so accepts the situation. When the Democratic Convention of Ohio or Pennsylvania or Wisconsin boldly abolishes the negro as a text, and boldly promulgates a platform on which any "reasonable and moderate Republican" can by any possibility stand, we shall begin to think that the movement which has extorted recognition from the *World* and the *Post* may ultimately bring the party under the dominion of reason. At present, the leaders generally, North and South, worship their idols as devoutly as though nothing particular had happened; and we expect soon to behold them reënacting the "unfortunate blunder" of register the New-York Convention with all their old indifference to consequences.

The Coup d'Etat in Mexico.

The Mexican *coup d'état* is accomplished. JUAREZ is no longer simple President of the Mexican Republic, but substantially *Dictator;* and the Congress that made him such, and from whose law alone he derives his dictatorial powers, has simplified the situation by taking itself out of the way, leaving behind a sort of Aulic Council of eight-and-twenty of its most prominent members, to aid JUAREZ in his new and formidable task.

The facts relating to this Congressional stroke were narrated in the TIMES of yesterday; the causes that inevitably led to it we pointed out some time since, with the prediction that a political crisis was at hand. Nor can we entirely blame the Juarez Administration for this high-handed act. Index-finger as it probably is to general revolution, it was in some measure forced upon its devisers by fate. The continuous revolts in Sonora, Sinaloa, Chihuahua, Durango and California, the lawlessness of bandits and guerrilla chiefs in Cohahuila, Zacatecas and Guadalajara, the frequent outbreaks in Guerrero and Oaxaca, the plots in Puebla, the constant unsettled condition of Yucatan, have kept the whole Republic in a broil, now north, now south, now west, while the weakness and corruption of the Government have been aggravated by the conduct of the State authorities.

What, then, is the Mexican situation today? JUAREZ is substantially military Dictator at the capital, with a sort of Congressional "Committee of Safety" to aid him, and the July elections approach, which may revolutionize the Republic. Two thousand military arrests were made in a single month; and the high-handed course of the Government shows what it will do in the coming Congressional elections. Meanwhile, Queretaro is already in arms, the State troops and the Federal being encamped within gun-shot, and the hostile feeling over the disputed Governorship is hot and bitter. Nuevo Leon is in a state of civil war, and so is Northern Tamaulipas. San Louis Potosi and Zacatecas are both the scenes of recent *pronunciamientos*, by parties bent on plunder. While such is the condition of the East, where ESCOBEDO has hitherto been thought strong enough and skillful enough to keep order, in the North a plot against JUAREZ has been discovered in Sinaloa, while the State authorities of Sonora have expelled his officers from the State, and sent them down to Mazatlan.

That dark days have come in the Mexican calendar is clear; nor does it need a prophet to foretell that worse remain behind. Should JUAREZ use his new power to strengthen his position, control the elections, put down his rivals, and clear the roads of robbers, the result would probably be a centralized Government, more powerful than has ever before been known in Mexico, but with the rights of States encroached upon unlawfully. The probabilities are, however, that his opportunities will be frittered away; that his assumption of control will be the signal for revolution through the Republic, and a revolution, too, which he will not be able to direct.

Our own interests have not yet been affected in Mexico by the new moves, nor will they be until the policy of JUAREZ and the Congress is more fully disclosed. The Mexican question, as it concerns us, is one that we have necessarily adjourned thus far for the Reconstruction, the Cuban and the *Alabama* questions; but it will soon demand definite solution. What instructions the new Minister, MARISCAL, will bring to Washington, time will disclose. This, however, is clear, that our Government is not free from responsibility for the present or the future condition of Mexico. That very right which we invoked to justify us in dethroning MAXIMILIAN and expelling France from Mexico, leaves a counterpoising responsibility upon us to aid, so far as possible, the restoration of tranquillity and sound government to that Republic. It is chiefly remarkable that this responsibility has thus far been seen and urged by European observers more strongly than by our own people.

The Cuban Fillibusters and the Government.

The promptness and energy with which the Administration has acted toward the Cuban fillibusters cannot be too highly commended. All the more praise is due because the duty was in some respects ungracious, if not actually unpopular.

So far as the Cuban insurgents are concerned, their cause naturally appeals to American sympathy. Every American knows that the long Spanish rule in Cuba has been neither just nor enlightened—that it has been nothing but a blight and an incubus on one of the fairest portions of the Western World. American sympathies are always with the misgoverned everywhere.

Then, again, it is believed that American interests are much concerned in the success of that insurrection. There is little doubt that such success would facilitate and hasten the annexation of the island to our own territory. The island, once cut loose from Spain, would gravitate almost necessarily into our hands. That result would be merely a question of time and manner. Our Government already stands on the record as attaching great value to this acquisition, and one of its former Administrations, in regular negotiations, offered Spain one hundred millions cash down for it.

To all appearances the insurrection has reached that advanced stage at which all that is needed for its full consummation is just such help as these expeditions would have afforded. The discord of the Spanish Generals and officials has put them virtually *hors du combat*. The great mass of the white population of the island have turned against the old Government, and, since their expulsion of DULCE, however bound many are by old ties of interest, they can no longer be depended upon for volunteers. Practically our Government had but to hold back its hand to get the prize for absolutely nothing. Non-interference would have been followed by Cuban independence, and that, in turn, by a voluntary annexation. But a little of the same inaction which the British Government practiced toward us in the case of the rebel pirates and fillibusters would have insured this result.

But we are proud to say that our Government did not suffer itself to be tempted for an instant. It was enough for it that it was bound by its own neutrality law and by the general law of nations to take no active part in the conflict, and to debar its people from any such part. It would connive at nothing, sought no excuses for delay, practiced no shifts or subterfuges—went straight to its duty, and did it effectually. It kept the national faith perfectly, and to-day that faith stands bright and clear before the world, not only above reproach, but above suspicion.

Such adherence to strict duty is refreshing. It carries us back to the earlier and better days of the Republic. It is just such conduct as WASHINGTON and MADISON observed in similar circumstances toward other nations, which gave us, while yet in the gristle, matchless honor throughout the world.

It is the right sort of propagandism, stronger than all armies or navies. As a practical refutation of the idea which all dynasties seek to inculcate, that democracies are swayed by impulse and by interest, and are reckless of law, it is worth ten thousand times over the wildest dreams of any of the fillibustering crew. Rejuvenated America thus inaugurates her new days by confronting the Old World Powers with their daring crimes, and feeble, pusillanimous, half-bred, bastard justice; and they

> —"Find themselves compelled
> Even to the teeth and forehead of their faults,
> To give in evidence."

The Yerger Trial.

A modern murder trial, in which the defence of "temporary insanity" should fail to be set up, in lack of other devices, would be a legal phenomenon. The counsel for YERGER, who killed Colonel CRANE in Jackson, are not ambitious, however, to make such an innovation upon the traditional line of defence, and, accordingly, we are now treated to testimony "to show YERGER's insanity." He was clearly insane, in the sense that all assassins are; but there was method in his madness. His quietly traveling from Memphis to Jackson, bent on his purpose; his announcements that he would kill the Yankee; his formal challenge; his subsequent arming himself with a thug-knife; his removal of his gold sleeve-buttons, that morning, and leaving them at a druggist's, so that he might be ready for the encounter; his approach to his victim with coat buttoned up, and hand on his breast under his coat, and thug-knife in hand; his deliberate and repeated insults to an unarmed man, designed to provoke a contest—these and other incidents prove the attack to have been as deliberate as any in the annals of assassination.

If, on the other hand, the witnesses to YERGER's insanity mean that he was intoxicated, it is a different matter. Probably they can easily prove that he had fortified himself with liquor—and, indeed, Major CRANE himself told YERGER so at once, at the beginning of his tirade, and advised him to go quietly home. If, however, *that* is to be added to cases of "temporary insanity," from what horrors are we safe? YERGER himself must listen to these announcements of his "insanity" with curious emotion. He probably does not object at all to the witnesses who have discovered that circumstance about him, though at a similar suggestion on their part a month ago, he might have felt it his duty to thug-knife them for their pains.

We make these comments the more freely, because the trial will doubtless have been closed and the verdict rendered, before they reach the scene. Should that verdict be "guilty," we shall probably hear from certain quarters as fierce an outcry over military commissions in YERGER's case as in WEAVER's. But the former, like the latter, has only to thank people of his own way of thinking for the nature of his tribunal. Those who "prefer military rule" in Mississippi, Texas and Virginia to reconstruction under the laws of Congress, have only themselves to complain of for military trials. If it be ordinarily more difficult to escape punishment in these latter than in jury trials under civil law, it is because, in all countries, military law considers the killing of a military authority either by a soldier or a civilian as among the highest of crimes, to be most surely followed by the penalty. If, on the other hand, YERGER makes out a case of insanity, it is very clear that, instead of being hanged, he should be confined in an insane asylum. Such insane people should not be suffered to go at large, both for their own sake and the public's.

Military rule at the South is, let us hope, soon to be ended. Considering what the war was, this rule has not been of long continuance anywhere, nor has it been burdensome. Its operation has, on the whole, been beneficial in preserving order in communities composed almost wholly of participants in the rebellion, on the one hand, and freedmen on the other. Its term, let us hope, is almost over, because it is an abnormal form of government—a disagreeable if not dangerous necessity. But while it lasts, it must be and will be, respected. The chief ground of wonder is that so few men of the Yerger stamp have sought to withstand it and defy its power.

Napoleon at Chalons—France and Belgium.

NAPOLEON has been visiting the Camp at Chalons, and celebrated the anniversary of the battle of Solferino by making a speech to the army, couched in true Napoleonic language. He boldly claimed for France that her victories were "the history of the progress of civilization," and exhorted the soldiers on that ground to preserve the remembrance of the battles fought by their fathers and themselves, and by so doing to "maintain the military spirit, which is the triumph of noble over vulgar passions." This, supplemented by the usual recommendation to persevere in the same course, and thus render themselves worthy of so great a nation, seems to have been the main point of the Emperor's address. There is nothing, as far as we can see, particularly significant in the words employed, but as it is never possible for him to open his mouth without importance been attached to his utterances in some quarter or other, there will doubtless be a good deal of agitation caused by the fact that the anniversary of so recent a battle has been chosen by him to deliver an address which, though not entirely warlike in character, is nevertheless a justification on high moral and patriotic grounds of the past wars of the second Empire, and consequently a justification beforehand of future wars to be undertaken with the same lofty aims.

We only hope that there is no connection between the address of the Emperor and the falling through of the negotiations between France and Belgium for a commercial conference, reported by the same cable dispatch. There has long been a strong disposition on the part of the semi-official Press of Paris, if not to pick a regular quarrel with Belgium, at least to heap insults on that country of the most offensive description, and to raise a wild outcry of injured innocence if a single word questioning the sincerity of the Emperor, or attributing anything but the most purely disinterested motives to France, is uttered by a Belgian statesman, or printed in a Belgian newspaper. In reading one or two of the officious French prints, one might fancy that the fable of the wolf and the lamb was being reënacted in a different shape, but with very slight deviations from the original plot. In France, where the Press is under strict Government censorship, it is passively allowed to heap insult upon insult upon Belgium, while a single sentence in a Belgian newspaper, over which the Belgian Government has no control whatever, is seized upon by the literary "Mamelukes of the Empire" as an excuse for shrieking out their demands for an immediate clearance of that "den of assassins," Belgium. It is unfortunate, therefore, that the negotiations which bid fair at one time to have brought all outstanding differences between the two countries to a settlement, should have again fallen to the ground. As long as the questions still at issue remain unsettled, and as long as the suspicion still exists that, under certain contingencies, the Emperor may want war, as an escape from domestic difficulties, even such vague and indefinite incitements to the "military spirit" of France will not be regarded with perfect easiness throughout Europe. Whether, however, the war with Belgium, so earnestly demanded by the Emperor's chosen satellites of the Press, could be termed a war in the interests of civilization, is a matter for them to explain.

MINOR TOPICS.

On Monday morning the *Great Eastern*, bearing the French cable, left Brest. At Tuesday noon she was out 174 miles. On Wednesday she was out 294 miles. On Thursday evening she was out 377 miles, and had paid out 406 miles of cable. It is thus seen that progress is being made at almost the rate of 100 miles per day. If all goes well the greater part of the cable will be safe in its "briny bed" next week.

The change in the Secretaryship of the Navy will not attract much public interest. During his short term of office Secretary BORIE has not imposed many duties upon himself. Neither in his own special Department nor in the general work of the Cabinet has he made any great impression. We hope the new Secretary will prove to be an efficient officer.

A remarkable letter of respect and compliment to General SICKLES appears in our columns. The signers are many of the leading men of the City,—representing its commercial and political interests as well as the highest circles of society.

The venerable *National Intelligencer* newspaper of Washington gave up the ghost of its former self yesterday. Reversing the line in "Macbeth" we may say that it should have died *heretofore*. The conduct of the paper has been miserably poor for some years past. There was nothing in it to remind one of the old-time days of GALES and SEATON, when the *Intelligencer* confessedly stood at the head of political journalism in this country, and in a large measure controlled the fortunes of at least four Administrations, from JEFFERSON in 1800 to JOHN QUINCY ADAMS in 1825-29, and at a later period was the able, dignified and influential organ of the Whig Party and of at least three Whig Presidents, HARRISON, TAYLOR and FILLMORE. Mr. JOSEPH GALES, Jr., as he was known before his father's decease, was an Englishman by birth, coming to this country at an early age, and subsequently publishing a paper in Raleigh, N. C., in partnership with his father, up to the year 1800, when he removed to Washington and established the *National Intelligencer*. He was afterward joined by his brother-in-law Mr. W. W. SEATON. Both have paid the debt of nature within the last ten years. Mr. SEATON lived to see the outbreak of the great rebellion, which he and his distinguished partner had labored for half a century to avert. He was for several terms Mayor of Washington. Both partners were highly esteemed in social life, and without pretension to the compliment were literally courted by nearly all the leading statesmen of the country who illustrated the annals of Congress from 1800 to 1850. It is lamentable to reflect that two such useful men should die poor, but such we believe was the fact. Mr. GALES was the first newspaper man at the seat of Government to introduce short-hand reporting in Congress. He was himself an expert in stenography, and the illustrious men of both Houses, like WEBSTER and CALHOUN and CLAY and LOWNDES and JOHN QUINCY ADAMS and EDWARD EVERETT esteemed it the highest compliment to have their speeches reported by him in person.

We suppose that the new Secretary of the Navy will reverse the order of Secretary BORIE changing the names of our naval vessels. Instead of the beautiful and characteristic Indian titles they have lately had, Mr. BORIE gave them names derived from classical mythology and from English precedent. We ought now to get back the genuine American designations.

Popularizing yacht racing is an almost impossible undertaking. The more experienced sportsmen vote it "slow," and the general public look on it as incomprehensible. But the Brooklyn Yacht Club, in numbering the contesting yachts in the regatta on Thursday, did much to make the race intelligible. If the yachts which allowed time had started behind time, instead of with the others, the "outcome" would have been more interesting and exciting also. The arrangements of the regatta, however, were on the whole commendable. The race was the most beautiful, if not the most exciting, ever seen in the bay; and that the efforts of the Club to popularize the amusement were in the right direction, is shown by the great crowd of attendants.

In our last we had a notice of the marriage of Lady ANNE ISABELLA BLUNT, grandchild of Lord BYRON, the poet, which may have reminded some of our readers of the bride's brother, Lord OCKHAM, son of the Earl of LOVELACE, who worked for some years at the trade of a carpenter or ship-builder, and lived on his wages. ADA herself had a great deal of oddity and self-will, with a curious love of horse-racing and betting. Young OCKHAM died in 1862. His biography would probably be a very extraordinary one—somewhat in keeping with the *prestige* of his ancestors for many generations. Genius, they say, is nearly allied to madness; and the young man might have got, with his grandfather's blood, a good deal of his eccentricity and self-will.

It is almost impossible to believe the dispatch that two gentlemen have been arrested and one of them fined, in Canada, for selling copies of the Gospels. The customs in some parts of Canada are such as belong to despotic regions and the dark ages. It is certainly time that the proposition for the annexation of Canada took shape.

The school children of Philadelphia have raised, among themselves, the means to erect a monument to WASHINGTON, which will be completed on Independence Day. In praising them for this beautiful and patriotic action, we would commend their example to the children of our own City. Our Common Council have disgraced themselves by erecting a hideous caricature of WASHINGTON in front of the City Hall. Can we not have a respectable statue of the great American in the Central Park?

"Johnny the Greek" has been sentenced to Sing Sing for three years. We should like to know how long he will be allowed to stay there, or how long he will be pleased to stay there.

We are pleased to learn that the benefit which Boston intends to give to GILMORE is already certain of being a great success. Those who have laughed at the Coliseum, ridiculed the festival, made light of GILMORE, and talked foolishly about the enthusiasm of Boston, can now see what they have brought about.

It was of cancer in the mouth that Count VON DER GOLTZ has just died. For many years he has been afflicted with this terrible disease, and his case has been much spoken of in the medical circles of Europe. He recently underwent an operation at the hands of the eminent French surgeon NELATON, but it seems to have been of no avail.

We are pleased to see that the Board of Health has taken hold of the dog question in real earnest, and has instructed its counsel to prepare an ordinance by which the Summer vagrancy among canines of the Metropolis will be effectually cured, and our anxiety concerning the hydrophobia removed. We would urge the utmost possible haste in the matter. The hot season is already upon us and no time is to be lost. Let the stray dogs of our streets be pounded at once.

We are glad to see that there is a prospect of a large representation of Irish-Americans at the National Convention of Irish Republicans soon to be held in Chicago. During the last few years the attachment of this element to the Democratic Party has been greatly weakened, and we are rejoiced at their determination to organize their forces.

That prince of spiritualistic humbugs, MUMLER, having been thoroughly exposed before the Courts, has given up picture-taking and has vanished from the Metropolis. He now appears in the rôle of an itinerant lecturer, "going about and seeking whom he may devour." He harangues his audiences for an hour or more on the mysteries of the "Summer Land," and then opens a valise and deals out his trashy pictures at the rate of twenty-five cents each. That he is being liberally patronized is but one more proof that the American people delight in being humbugged.

Laws do not change the habits of society all at once. The Eight-hour law has a strong feeling of custom to contend against, and a great many persons are better inclined to earn something more with their two hours than to spend them in the dear dignity of independence. The painters prefer $4 for ten hours' work, before less money for less labor; and the bricklayers, we believe, are in general of the same mind. It will take time to adjust the Eight-hour law to our energetic state of society.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

One of the eccentricities of French character, and particularly of theatrical French character, was last evening exhibited by a number of ladies and gentlemen lately belonging to the troupes of Mr. GRAU and Mr. FISK, who produced "for one night only" SARDOU'S excellent comedy "Séraphine," at this establishment. Why an elaborate and difficult play should thus have been carefully prepared, rehearsed and put upon the stage—above all the stage of the Academy of Music—with no purpose beyond that of a single representation, it passes our power to explain. Whatever the object, the performance was not without a certain success. The audience was fair in numbers, and as cordial as could have been expected in an atmosphere so totally unsuited to this sort of entertainment. It is unnecessary to say more of the story of "Séraphine" than that it illustrates in a partially new form the old idea of the desolating consequences of abject subserviency to an unnatural priestly tyranny. The satire is keen and effective, as might have been supposed from the excitement it created when first produced in Paris. In this country, however, the piece will attract attention only by the liveliness of its incidents and the cleverness of its construction. The performance last evening was generally good. Two artists hitherto unknown among us, M. and Mme. MOREAU, appeared for the first time, and were well received, but neither their acting nor that of their associates demands minute consideration.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

An afternoon performance of "Dora" and "Black-Eyed Susan" will be given to-day, beginning at 2 o'clock. The Boston company will remain at this establishment until the last of next week, after which, it is understood, they will occupy Wallack's Theatre—a most advantageous change to everybody concerned at both houses, and to the public as well.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

Only two more representations of "Mother Hubbard," in its present shape, will be given at Wallack's Theatre. On Monday a new introductory burlesque entitled "Coralline; or, Rupert the Reckless," will be introduced, and with next week, we believe, the performances of the English troupe will terminate.

Plymouth Organ Concert.

The last organ concert of this season will be given at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn today at 4 o'clock. Mr. S. P. WARREN, of Grace Church, New-York, will have charge of the organ, and Miss MATILDA E. TOEDT, the young violiniste, will make her last appearance prior to her departure for Rochester to continue her musical studies. The price of admission remains fifteen cents.

The Lesson of Mr. Raymond's Death.

From the Journal of Commerce.

Newspaper articles upon the life and services of the late Mr. RAYMOND, which have appeared in all parts of the country, form a mass of elegiac literature of the most interesting and instructive character. Writing with swift professional facility upon the bare telegram announcing his death, hundreds of editors far apart geographically as in political prejudices and personal interests—not one out of scores of them ever having seen or known Mr. RAYMOND, and feeling no sense of individual loss in his untimely departure—have yet unanimously tendered the garlands of their eulogy to be laid upon his tomb. In such spontaneous, universal, disinterested tributes to the abilities and the worth of the deceased, we read the lesson of the hour. It is a lesson that sinks deeper in our heart than the most eloquent utterances of clergymen pronouncing funeral discourses, or resolutions of regret adopted by societies and clubs which miss the quick brain and genial sympathy that were the life and soul of their meetings. It is a lesson that should be remembered life-long by all of us who have in hand this mighty agency of the press; a power for which we claim, unhesitatingly, in this year of grace, 1869, the leadership in the world of thought, and through thought, of action.

We pass by, as of secondary importance, all that is deservedly said of Mr. RAYMOND'S great talents, his industry, his unrivaled dispatch of pressing work, his superb mastery of debate, his patriotism, the uniform morality of his teachings—all that others of the distinguished living of our land may have in common with him—to fasten at once upon the crowning excellence of his character, the attribute precious above all others which has so silenced envy and detraction, and elicited so many expressions of heartfelt sorrow at the sudden quenching of his life. This rare quality was his moderation of statement and tone, his freedom from bitterness and personal abuse in the conduct of the TIMES. He started that paper to supply a want generally felt and acknowledged in the ranks of the great party to which he belonged. Possessing the mental peculiarities which precisely adapted him for the editorship of a moderate, fair-toned Republican journal, he exactly supplied the desideratum; and from 1851 down to his death he continually left the impress of his just discrimination and amenity upon the daily issues of the paper.

We have all broken lances with him, but in fair tourney, and without anger or resentment on his side certainly. There is scarcely a journalist in the land, of whatever politics or shade of opinion on great public questions, who has not at some time combatted, after his own taste and fashion, with Mr. RAYMOND. In all these controversies Mr. RAYMOND bore a knightly part. The cause which he had espoused was that for which he fought. He seemed to cherish no secret, deadly grudge toward those who chanced for the time to be in the lists as his opponents.

To his eyes they all wore the visor down. They were impersonal; known only by the colors tied about their arms or the pennons that fluttered from their spears, as the champions of the cause with which he contended. This was the honor and glory of our deceased brother and friend. He is not the only one who has imported into journalism the refined courtesy of the true gentleman. There were others before him who had striven and now strive to soften the asperities of party conflicts and the clash of opinions by all possible means. But of all who have sought to elevate the tone of journalism, by the substitution of gentleness and generosity for cruelty and the persistent charge of the lowest and meanest motives upon rival editors, statesmen and politicians who stand in their way, Mr. RAYMOND was one of the brightest and most conspicuous examples. Dying in the full possession of his powers, and visibly wielding such healthful influences upon the American Press, promising the continuation of the beneficent work for many years, his loss is profoundly and acutely felt. It is the comparatively modern and true type of editor, even more than the man, that is mourned. In the unanimous opinions of the Press upon this, the chief characteristic of Mr. RAYMOND'S professional career, we may all see the kind of merit which is hereafter to be recognized as the principal claim of editors to the respect and esteem not merely of their brethren, but of mankind.

Little thought Mr. RAYMOND on every occasion when he forbore to fix some insulting nickname upon another editor, or to put in circulation some story prejudicial to his character, or to attribute to him some base motive for his opinions, or to sting and irritate him in any way with that most poisonous of weapons—a pen dipped in the venom of malice and hatred—little did he think that these courteous forbearances were like drops of moisture mounting from earth to heaven to be given back in plenteous showers upon his gr

COMMENCEMENTS.

The Protestant Episcopal General Theological Seminary—Address of Bishop Littlejohn—Names of the Graduates and Award of Diplomas.

The Commencement exercises of the General Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church, situated in Twentieth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avennes, took place yesterday at St. Peter's Church, in Twentieth-street.

At 10 o'clock religious services commenced there. The students of the Seminary occupied the central pews. Very few other persons were present.

Morning prayer was said by Rev. GEO. B. DRAPER, D. D., Rector of St. Andrew's Church, Harlem, Rev. Dr. EDSON, Rector of St. Ann's Church, Lowell, Mass., and Rev. Dr. SHELTON, Rector of St. Paul's Church, Buffalo, N. Y. The first lesson was read by Rev. CHAS. R. HALE, M. A., Chaplain United States Navy, of the Diocese of Pennsylvania. The second lesson was by Rev. JOHN P. LUNDY, M. A., assistant minister of the Church of the Holy Apostles, New-York City. Bishop POTTER presided, assisted by the Bishops of Pittsburg and Long Island. The class, numbering twenty-two, was presented by the Dean, Rev. GEO. F. SEYMOUR, D. D., to the presiding Bishop, who delivered to them the diplomas of the Seminary with an appropriate address.

The following is a list of the graduates, twenty-two in number:

Rev. Mortimer M. Benton, Jr., Kentucky; Rev. Walter Delafield, B. A., New-York; Henry A. Dows, A. B., New-York; E. Augustus Edgerton, A. M., New-York; J. Alexander Gilfillan, Minnesota; Edward C. Houghton, A. B., New-York; Henry Emerson Hovey, B. A., Connecticut; Rev. Frederick S. Hyde, New-York; Peter Augustus Jay, A. M., New-York; Rev. John R. Joyner, North Carolina; Reynold M. Kirby, A. B., Western New-York; Charles S. Knapp, A. B., New-York; Edward Horatio Krans, B. A., Montreal; Robert Shaw Locke, B. A., New-York; Stephen A. McNulty, A. B., New-York; Joseph Richey, B. A., Pittsburg; Leonard Kip Storrs, M. A., Maine; Francis Horatio Stubbs, A. B., New-Jersey; Isaac Van Winkle, A. M., New-York; Geo. Herbert Watson, A. B., New-York; J. Bloomfield Wetherill, New-York; Clement J. Whipple, A. B., New-York.

Bishop A. N. LITTLEJOHN preached the sermon to the graduates. His subject was "Christian Theology, its place and relations as a distinct science, the influences now at work tending to modify its form and attitudes, and the probable results of the operation of those influences." He entered into an explanation of the doctrines of the Church, and made an elaborate defence against the charge that has been brought that the premises of Christian theology are incorrect, and its deductions unsound. He proceeded to show that it was not only an exact science, but that its dogmas were in strict accordance with scientific truth. Then, addressing the graduating class, he said: It will be your privilege to pursue the study of theology with some marked advantages in your favor. The progress of events has ranged the adversaries of the faith in such distinct groups, and affixed to them such definite badges, that no more blows need be struck in the dark, no more time or strength wasted upon uncertain issues. The liberty of the age has thrown all error into bold relief and given to envy and delusion a tongue. On all sides we witness the activity and agitation which truth covets as its precious opportunity. It is, moreover, the massive intellectual peculiarity of our time that there is no leading tendency or cherished speculation of the human mind that affects belief which has not been so far worked out as to justify an assured conviction of its logical and practical results. Individualism, Humanism, Rationalism, Pantheism, Mysticism, Materialism, are no longer weird figures, wandering as aforetime in half shadow. They hang before us like well-drawn portraits, glowing with the flesh tints of reality. They hang too in the free gallery of the common thought of the race. Besides, we are privileged, as never before, to study the law of reactions in human opinion, one of the most instructive of all fields of inquiry. It so happens that some of the most momentous of these reactions have well nigh completed their cycles, and it is now quite sure that each and all will corroborate the lesson so often taught, so seldom heeded, that no adverse wave from the outer sea of secular thought strikes the foundations of Catholic truth which in its refluent path does not leave behind it some new treasure to be garnered in the storehouse of Christian evidence. Again, it is part of this law of reaction, and opinion, and life, that intellectual movements descend from the few to the many, from the cloisters of thinkers to the busy multitudes; while emotional movements, embodying the moral wants and spiritual hopes of the soul, begin with the many, and ascend to the few. This generation has been largely occupied with the former. There are evident symptoms that the next generation will be swayed by the latter. If so, then we shall see the great heart of mankind, so long fed on the chaff and husks of the wisdom of this world, break forth from the field of the alien, and, with a cry of anguish, as from the lips of a penitent prodigal, cast itself on the wild flood of sorrowing want upon the bosom of the God and Saviour of Revelations, uttering the old confession, "Father, I have sinned against heaven and before Thee, and am no longer worthy to be called Thy son." It is the strange providence of the hour that the probability of such a reaction exactly coincides with the desire now evident in the better circles of theological inquiry to eliminate more and more from Christian doctrine the speculative, and therefore variable element, to return to the dogmatic simplicity and, may we not hope, to the melting, all-conquering love of apostolic days. One more assurance, one more sign of privilege and cheer for you, young friends, and I shall be done. There are those who are never weary of asserting that not only is there a gulf now opened between the results of the best scientific thought and the creed of the Church; but that it is constantly growing wider, so that all hope of bridging it is well nigh lost. They who tell you this tell you an untruth. They bear false witness—whether in ignorance or in malice the future will show. Here, then, is a hurried catalogue of the deeper questions of the hour, and a statement of their attitude toward the fundamental verities of our religion—an attitude, as will be seen, of agreement, not contradiction; of unity, not discord; of friendship, not hate. I shall adopt the words of the most sober, accurate and profound thinker of our time, words uttered as a deliberate challenge to the free thought of this day: "The superstition which saw in all natural phenomena the action of capricious deities was not more irrational than the superstition which sees in them nothing but the action of invariable laws. Men have been right and not wrong when they saw in the facts of nature the variability of adjustment even more clearly and more surely than they saw the constancy of force. They were right when they identified these phenomena with the phenomena of mind. They were right when they regarded their own facility of contrivance as the nearest and truest analogy by which the Constitution of the Universe can be conceived and its order understood. They were right when they regarded its arrangements as susceptible of change, and when they looked upon a change of will (whether in God or in man) as the efficient cause of other changes without end, and without end. It was well to feel this by the force of instinct. It is better still to be sure of it in the light of reason. It is an immense gain to know (as we now do) that the result of logical analysis does but confirm the testimony of consciousness and run parallel with the primeval traditions of belief. It is an unspeakable comfort that when we come to close quarters with the vision of invariable law seated on the throne of nature, we find it a phantom and a dream—a mere nightmare of ill-digested thought and of God's great gift of speech abused. We are, after all, what we thought ourselves to be. Our freedom is a reality and not a name. Our faculties have in truth the relations which they seem to have to the economy of nature. Man's action is a real and substantial action in the constitution and course of things. The laws of nature were not appointed by the great Lawgiver to baffle his creatures in the sphere of conduct, still less to confound them in the region of beliefs. As parts of an order of things too vast to be more than partly understood, they present some difficulties which perplex the intellect, and a few also, it cannot be denied, which wring the heart; but on the whole they stand in harmonious relations with the human spirit. They come visibly from one pervading mind and express the authority of an enduring kingdom. This is but the teaching of the Church, the facts of theology assumed without debate, the words of Holy Scripture translated into the language which expresses, when correctly stated, the results of the ripest and healthiest thought of the world. My young brethren, let it be unto you matter of devout gratitude to your adorable Saviour who brought light and immortality into the world, that you are to enter upon a vocation authorized and sealed by the spirit of all truth—a vocation which will render it in large measure the business of your lives and study and to deliver unto men—a science which is the living sap of all knowledge; a science irradiated with heavenly light and consciously, symmetrically built upon the foundations which are none other than the pillows of the throne of God.

The service closed with the communion, nearly all present partaking of the bread and wine. The music, under the direction of E. GREGORY PROUT, organist, was a notable feature of the occasion.

The One Hundred and Twenty-second Anniversary of the College of New-Jersey.

The Baccalaureate Sermon at the Commencement exercises at Princeton will be delivered by President MCCOSH, in the First Presbyterian Church, on Sunday, the 27th inst., at 11 o'clock.

The centennial anniversary of the American Whig Society will be celebrated on Tuesday, the 29th. The public exercises will commence in the First Presbyterian Church at 11 o'clock. The history of the Society will be read by Professor HENRY C. CAMERON. The oration will be delivered by Hon. RICHARD S. FIELD, LL. D.

The Literary Societies will meet in their respective halls at 10 o'clock, and again at the close of the public exercises in the church.

The trustees, Faculty and alumni of the College, and invited guests, will dine with the Whig Society at 3 o'clock, in the old Second Presbyterian Church.

The orations by representatives of the Literary societies from the Junior Class, will be delivered in the First Church on Tuesday evening, at 8 o'clock. Admission to the Junior orator exercises will be by ticket. The exercises of Commencement Day, Wednesday, the 30th, will commence at 9:30 A. M. The Master's Oration will be delivered by JOHN K. COWEN, Esq., of Ohio. The Alumni and invited guests will dine with the trustees at 3 o'clock, in the old Second Presbyterian Church.

Commencement at General Lee's College at Lexington, Va.

RICHMOND, Va., Friday, June 25.

The Commencement exercises of Washington College, Lexington, took place yesterday. Rev. R. A. HOLLAND, of Baltimore, addressed the literary societies. General LEE distributed the medals and diplomas. C. W. MCCORMICK, of Chicago, a member of the Board of Trustees, who was unavoidably absent, sent his check for $5,000 as a substitute for his personal appearance. Many distinguished persons from other States were present.

At the Alumni dinner at night, speeches were made by Commodore MAURY, General SMITH and others.

The college prize oration was delivered by C. C. GARRETT, of Texas; the law class oration by JOHN T. PENDLETON, of Kentucky; and the Cincinnati oration by J. P. STRIDER, of West Virginia.

Class Day at Harvard College.

BOSTON, Friday, June 25.

Class Day at Harvard College was observed to-day in the customary manner, the literary exercises consisting of an oration, poem and ode. The Class boat races, that usually take place the present month, were omitted this year.

OBITUARY.

Death of Hon. Trumbull Cary, of Batavia.

TRUMBULL CARY, Esq., of Batavia, N. Y., died at that place on Sunday, the 20th inst., at the advanced age of 82 years. He was one of the earliest settlers of Western New-York, having gone to Batavia, then in the wilderness, before the war of 1812. Soon afterward he was appointed Postmaster of the town, and held the office upward of twenty years. He was extensively engaged in mercantile transactions for over a quarter of a century, and early in life accumulated a handsome fortune. He was one of the originators of the Bank of Genesee, for over twenty years its President, and a Director at the period of his decease. Soon after the breaking out of the anti-Masonic excitement he was elected a member of the State Senate, entering that body with WILLIAM H. SEWARD, with whom he formed a close political and personal friendship, which continued up to the day of MR. CARY'S death. He long ago, however, withdrew from active business and political affairs, and devoted himself to the care of his estate and to works of private and public benevolence. For nearly fifty consecutive years he had been one of the Vestrymen of St. James' Church, and at his demise was one of its Wardens. He lived to see the old Eighth Senatorial District grow from a wilderness to a garden, and to increase from a few thousand inhabitants to a population of nearly a million. He was a thorough gentleman of the old school—intelligent, upright, courteous, liberal, hospitable. Throughout Western New-York his name was familiar as household words, and he has gone to his rest rich in the esteem of its people.

POLITICS IN MAINE.

Senator Morrill's Speech in the Republican State Convention.

Hon. LOT M. MORRILL presided over the Maine Republican State Convention in Bangor, on Wednesday, and on taking the chair made an eloquent and able speech. He eulogized the course of the Republican Party during and since the war, and said:

The American Union has before it an indefinite lease of life and a career of unparalleled prosperity, greatness and glory, conditional only upon obedience to the will of Providence and fidelity to the true principles. That civilization which was cherished in a portion of the Union, and which was naturally hostile to freemen and free society, has forever ceased. The "irrepressible conflict" is, under Providence, repressed. There is no longer a South with its system of society founded on servitude, and a North with its system of free society, but everywhere throughout the land a national unity is at least possible. The triumphs of the nation have defined and harmonized. It may be hoped, Federal authority and State rights, secession, nullification, State rights, State allegiance and the like, always moral treason against the nation, go into history among the discarded fallacies of the past. The General Government under the Constitution stands as the supreme power for the common defence, and in the supervision of the general interests of the nation with local self-government under the rights reserved to the people. Development now, not expansion, is the law of our national life. Development the principle, expansion the incident. All national expansion to be safe must be homogeneous. The conquests the American people seek are not acquisition of sovereignties or distinct nationalities by force of arms or by purchase, but the voluntary accessions of individual communities, territories, by the attractive force of free institutions in full and captivating development. The principles of our liberty, civilization and institutions are doubtless to dominate the continent, and our systems of State and national power, combined into harmonious and well defined relations, are, it may not be questioned, adapted to indefinite empire. A desire rapidly to anticipate our manifest destiny is unwise. Our "masterly stroke of policy" is patient, waiting for the development of that superabundant power and prosperity whose sway and attraction are alike irresistible. I would not encourage reprisals even, for the conduct alike unfriendly, unjustifiable and unnatural of a Government whose "outlying dominion" is easily accessible to our arms, while I would not have abated one jot or tittle of that popular censure and stern determination which opened from her record of wanton outrage so eloquently and forcibly portrayed in the Senate of the United States. Until reparation and retribution shall be made ample, England is not happy, at least under the presentiment of her indeed by the great American Senator, she does not seem to contemplate the future with composure. Let the galled jade wince. We can await the judgment of history and the judgment of other days, if she can afford to stand in the pillory of public opinion so long.

LAWLESSNESS IN KENTUCKY.

A House Burned and a Woman Whipped by Mounted Marauders.

From the Louisville Courier-Journal, June 23.

Mrs. LUCINDA GREEN, a woman who has been living in Lincoln County, arrived in this city yesterday, and reported to Captain GEORGE C. SHADBURNE, Superintendent of Police, a most unpleasant condition of affairs in Lincoln County. She stated that she had resided about thirteen miles from Stanford, on a farm owned by her mother, and that one night, about three weeks ago, a party of men, under the leadership of one HENDERSON HOOCH, had come to the house in search of her husband, JIMMY GREEN, whom they intended to hang because he had refused to join them. They called themselves Kuklux, but there was nothing about their dress to indicate their connection with that dangerous and powerful organization. Two of them had their coats turned inside out, and all of them had been drinking freely of whisky. They had hitched their horses about a quarter of a mile from Mrs. GREEN'S and had come to her house on foot. Their expedition was made with the idea of finding JIMMY GREEN at home, but he had gone to Green County, Illinois, fully three months before, though he was supposed to be hidden somewhere in or near the house. Mrs. GREEN and her two children and a brother 13 years of age were at home when the visitors arrived about midnight, and one of them, BILL MCCURD, at once made his way to JIMMY GREEN'S bed, where he was supposed to be sleeping. Instead of finding JIMMY, he seized Mrs. GREEN, crying out, "I've got him!" but the woman, freeing herself, seized a chair, knocked him down, and then, assailing him with her fist, for a few minutes put him under rather severe treatment.

MCCURD soon dragged her out of the house, making a terrible fuss over his bruises, and almost the entire party drew pistols on her as she appeared. One of them cried, "Give her fifty lashes and let her go." She was struck several times with switches, and one of the party, she alleges, knocked her down with a small beech sapling. A fellow known as WILL WALLS jerked two button rings from her finger under the impression that they were valuable. After the inmates of the house had all been hustled out, and JIMMY had not turned up, they set fire to the building, which was soon burned to the ground.

Mrs. GREEN asserts that by the light of the flames she recognized a number of the party, and reports the names of Henderson Hooch, Bill McCurd, Henry Waters, Henry Leech, Bony Leech, Bill Wedfell, Sam Uptergrove, Enoch Uptergrove, Will Walls and Will Gibson. She was permitted to make her way to a neighbor's house, and until a few days since remained in the neighborhood working for her board. She is now on her way with her two children to join her husband in Illinois, and is without means. It is probable she will report her case to the United States authorities here this morning.

She states that HOOCH and his men are a terror in Lincoln County, and that they go about shooting, whipping and burning, as suits their fancy. Complaints have been made at Stanford, but the complaints have been referred to the United States authorities in Louisville, and the marauding has been going on without any check whatever. She says that many who would complain are kept silent through fear. Her mother, who owned the farm on which the house was burned, has offered to give every acre of the ground if HOOCH and his gang shall be brought to punishment. GREEN was in one of the Kentucky Union regiments during the war, but Mrs. GREEN does not assign political reasons for the outrages which have been committed. The marauding gang is made up of men who served in the Confederate army, and their objects seem to be plunder and the gratification of petty malice.

Yale College—Elections to the Senior Societies.

From the New-Haven Palladium, June 25.

Last night came the annual excitement over the elections of Juniors to Senior Societies. As usual, the interest centered upon the movements of the two time-honored societies, Skull and Bones, and Scroll and Key. Elections were received and accepted by the following gentlemen:

Skull and Bones.—J. W. Andrews, W. C. Gulliver, R. Johnston, D. W. Learned, J. G. K. McClure, S. St. J. McCutchen, H. B. Mason, G. D. Miller, J. H. Perry, E. G. Selden, J. W. Shattuck, E. R. Stearns, C. H. Strong, T. J. Tilney, W. H. Welch.

Scroll and Key.—C. S. Belford, J. E. Curran, E. S. Dana, R. W. DeForest, G. E. Dodge, H. J. Faulkner, G. B. Grinnell, G. L. Huntress, R. Kelly, E. A. Lewis, J. A. Ross, J. M. Russell, F. Schell, B. Stillman, R. Terry.

The following gentlemen refused elections to Skull and Bones:

C. S. Belford, H. A. Cleveland, E. S. Dana, R. Kelly, J. A. Ross, J. M. Russell.

BRIEF NOTES.

Two children were burned to death by an incendiary fire in Charleston, S. C., on Monday night. Three other persons were severely burned.

Hon. J. W. PERIT HUNTINGTON, a prominent politician and editor in Oregon, died on the 4th inst.

Some citizens of Savannah, Ga., who bought a lot of rubbish at an auction sale of "unclaimed express parcels," threaten to bring suits against the auctioneer, alleging that the packages were never sent by express, but were packed up for swindling purposes.

The Baltimore *Commercial* was sold at auction on Thursday for $4,200, the purchasers being the Democratic Association. Subsequently the property was transferred to Mrs. TUTTLE and Mr. N. TYLER.

A man was tried in Worcester, Mass., on the 23d inst., he having burnt a note which another person held against him, and which had been handed to him upon his statement that he wished to make a payment upon it. The defence proved that the note was made on Sunday, and the complainant abandoned the case.

The training of the Harvard University crew, under the supervision of ALDEN P. LORING, the Captain, is arduously progressing. The diet allowed the men is not so unattractive as was formerly insisted on. Decently cooked meat, fresh vegetables and certain nourishing drinks are permitted by the new regimen. Abundance of hard work and abundance of sleep are insisted upon.

That "last Confederate prisoner" had reached Augusta, Ga., on the 22d inst., "just returning to his home," and was still obtaining money from charitable and credulous Southerners.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON is improving in health.

Hon. CHARLES H. BELL, of Exeter, delivered the annual address before the New-Hampshire State Historical Society, in the Representatives' Hall at Concord, on Thursday evening.

POLITICAL.

The Savannah *Republican* is well pleased with the suggestion that Southern States go outside of their own limits for Senators and Representatives. It says it would greatly prefer to see Georgia represented in the Senate by such men as DOOLITTLE, PENDLETON or DIXON, than by anybody she has elected or is likely to elect from within her own borders. But suppose the *Republican* and its friends have not votes enough to elect them?

General CANBY has removed General WALTER C. NEWBERRY, Mayor of Petersburg, Va., and appointed WILLIAM G. PEARSE, an old resident of the city and a member of the City Council, in his place.

Mrs. DANIEL BEAN and 262 other ladies of the town of Warner, N. H., have sent a protest to the Legislature against the extension of the right of suffrage to women.

The vote on the annexation of Dorchester to Boston, as officially declared, was: In Boston, 3,420 for accepting the act and 565 against it; in Dorcheschester, 928 for accepting it and 726 against it. The act takes effect on the first Monday in January, 1870.

The New-Hampshire House of Representatives refused by a vote of 175 to 175 to concur in the Fifteenth Amendment on Thursday evening by a vote of 183 to 130.

The Ohio Republican State Central Committee has organized by electing General J. S. ROBINSON, of Kenton, Chairman, and Captain RODNEY FOOS, Secretary. The Committee then selected the following Executive Committee: Hon. R. D. Harrison, Chairman; Rodney Foos, Secretary; Hon. S. Wood, ex-Governor Dennison, E. T. Hall, J. O. Howard, and Colonel W. R. Thrall. The members of the Committee have had much experience in State politics, and are earnest workers.

The Portland *Oregonian*, of the 11th inst., gives returns of the election for delegate to Congress in Washington Territory, by which GARFIELDE, Republican, has a forty-five majority. The counties yet to be heard from were Pacific, which gave 107 Republican majority in the last election, and Stevens, Yakima and Mason, which gave in the same election sixty-four Democratic majority.

Velocipede Championship Match—Boyle the Winner.

The attendance at the Capitoline Ground yesterday to witness the race between FRANK SWIFT and JAMES H. BOYLE, was quite large. All the leading velocipedists of this City and Brooklyn were present, and the display of machines, especially of the Pickering make, was very complete. The track was in splendid condition, and the weather just the thing for riding. The judges selected were T. S. PICKERING, J. H. FRENCH and E. L. GILL; FRANK PEARSALL and G. CROUCH were time-keepers, and E. W. WOLCOTT starter.

The conditions of the race were mile heats, best two in three, for $500 a side and the championship. At 4:15 the men appeared upon the track, and, after receiving a few necessary instructions from the judges, got the word to "go." BOYLE was the first to show in front, but soon lost his advantage. SWIFT held the lead for a hundred yards, when BOYLE challenged him for it, and after a sharp struggle shot by him. BOYLE increased his lead rapidly, and came in winner of the heat in 3:35. SWIFT, finding that he was beaten, rode in leisurely. The odds in betting, which had previously been upon SWIFT, changed to evens. After a short rest the men again took their positions, and getting an even send off, started on the second mile. BOYLE again showed in front, but soon dropped astern, having lost his footing. SWIFT dashed ahead, and kept the lead till near the finish of the first third of a mile. At this time BOYLE closed on him rapidly and passed him, but in doing so took the inside of the track. This constituting a foul, the judges awarded the second heat to SWIFT. The odds in betting were now on BOYLE, as from his style of riding he was thought to be the best man of the two. Before starting on the third and final heat SWIFT complained of his machine, saying that it did not work to suit him, it being very hard to drive. For the third time BOYLE took the lead, and lost it, and for the third time regained it. SWIFT getting behind very rapidly. At the end of the first turn BOYLE was several hundred yards in advance of SWIFT, who, seeing there was no chance to win, pulled off the track. BOYLE kept on to the finish, completing the distance in 4:25.

Considerable surprise was expressed by the spectators at the manner in SWIFT had acted. That gentleman, in conversation with his friends, said that his machine was now in condition, and that he was willing to ride the same race over again for a similar amount. W. L. HARDING, the pedestrian, also challenged the winner, and it is more than likely that we shall have another match in a week or two.

A consolation race for $100, six entries, was won by DARLING, in 4:11, after which G. H. CROOK, Jr., and W. SAVAGE rode once round the course, a distance of a third of a mile and about 100 yards, the former winning in 1:30 a prize of $50.

This completed the afternoon's sport, but quite a number of Brooklyn experts remained till a late hour, enjoying themselves on the bicycle.

Is It True?

We extracted a tooth for a lady with the gas, and after writing her name on our scroll, she added, "This is the first time I ever *enjoyed* having a tooth taken out." We certainly do draw teeth without pain, and sometimes render the operation pleasureable. COLTON'S, No. 19 Cooper Institute.—*Advertisement.*

Brotherhood Library.

No. 129 East 17th-st., near Irving-place. Catalogues now ready of 23,000 volumes, English, French and German. New books and periodicals, foreign and home, constantly received.—*Advertisement.*

Milhau's Elixer of Calisaya Bark is the original article, and has forty years' reputation as the best tonic and dyspeptic and ague preventive. J. MILHAU'S SONS, No. 183 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

T. B. BYNNER & Co., 189 Broadway, New-York, watches and jewelry at wholesale.—*Advertisement.*

Beautiful Woman.

If you would be beautiful, use HAGAN'S Magnolia Balm.

It gives a pure, blooming complexion, and restores youthful beauty.

Its effects are gradual, natural and perfect.

It removes redness, blotches and pimples, cures tan, sunburn and freckles, and makes a lady of thirty appear but twenty.

The Magnolia Balm makes the skin smooth and pearly, the eye bright and clear, the cheek glow with the bloom of youth, and imparts a fresh, plump appearance to the countenance. No lady need complain of her complexion when 75 cents will purchase this delightful article. Sold at, No. 21 Park-row, New-York. Dress your hair with LYON'S Kaithairon.—*Advertisement.*

For Twenty-five Cents

You can kill every cockroach, water-bug, flea, moth, bug, about your premises. Lyon's Insect Powder will do it and nothing else will. Look out for frauds in buying. Buy none that does not bear the signature of E. Lyon. If you get the right thing it is sure death to all insects. Sold in bottles only. Any one who pretends to sell it by the Ounce or Pound is a swindler. Depot No. 21 Park-Row, New-York.—*Advertisement.*

TO REMOVE MOTH, PATCHES, FRECKLES and Tan from the face, use PERRY'S MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION. Prepared only by Dr. B. C. PERRY, No. 49 Bond-st. Sold by all druggists.—*Advertisement.*

During the Process of Teething, Every mother should give her child MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It relieves the child from pain, softens the gums, cures wind colic, and sure to regulate the bowels. Gives rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child. Perfectly safe in all cases, as millions of mothers can testify.

Be sure and call for

"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,"

Having the *fac-simile* of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

Upham's Pimple Banisher.

A Perfectly Safe and Effectual Remedy.

Wholesale and retail at JOHN F. HENRY'S Great United States Family Medicine Warehouse, No. 8 COLLEGE-PLACE, New-York.

Before Going to the Country,

We advise those of our readers who are afflicted with any cutaneous complaint of the head or other parts of the body, to consult Dr. B. C. PERY, the well-known and skillful dermatologist of No. 49 Bond-st., New-York, who treats with special prescriptions failing, loss and prematurely gray hair, dandruff, itching, eczema, ringworm, scald heads, and all diseases of the scalp which destroy the hair. The doctor permanently cures (by personal attention) moles and wens without cutting, pain or scars. Also comedones, (blackworms or grubs), moth patches, freckles, unnatural red noses, pimply faces and all cutaneous eruptions and scaly disquamations upon the face or other parts of the body. No charge for consultation. Send for interrogatory circular.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold every where, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., N. Y.

A Marked Distinction Has Been Made by the medical profession between HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT and the innumerable so-called remedies and health-preserving preparations of the day.

"Let Us Have Peace," by using our Portable Mosquito Nets, for children; and Bed Canopies, for adults. TERHUNE & BRETT, No. 29 Barclay-st.

The Earth-Closet Company, Hartford, Conn.; with WINDLE & CO., salesroom in New-York, No. 597 Broadway.

Use Sapolio for Cleaning and Polishing. Wholesale Depot, No. 211 Washington-st. ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS.

MARRIED.

CRAMER—BARKER.—At New-York, on Thursday, June 24, 1869, by Rev. Dr. Thompson, WILLIAM E. CRAMER, of Milwaukee, to Miss HARRIET L. BARKER, of this City.

KINGSBURY—THAYER.—On Thursday, June 24, at the residence of the bride's father, Yonkers, N. Y., by Rev. Samuel H. Cox, D. D., assisted by Rev. D. M. Seward, D. D., Rev. HOWARD KINGSBURY, of Carlisle, Pa., to Sophia H. THAYER, eldest daughter of Stephen H. Thayer, Esq. No cards.

MCNIEL—STAFFORD.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, June 24, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Wm. M. Postlethwaite, WILLIAM H. MCNIEL to FRANCES HELEN, youngest daughter of H. N. Stafford, all of Brooklyn.

WHITEHORNE—WHITEHORNE.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, June 24, by Rev. Dr. Moore, JOHN RILEY to EMMA LOUISA WHITEHORNE, all of Brooklyn.

SMITH—CARRAGAN.—At the First Reformed Church, Bayonne, N. J., on Thursday, June 24, by Rev. T. W. Wells, EMMETT SMITH, of Greenville, N. J., to MATTIE L., only daughter of Hanson Carragan, of Bayonne City, N. J.

SMITH—PETTIS.—On Saturday, June 19, at the residence of the bride's uncle, Rev. A. Gleason, WILLIAM T. SMITH to CARRIE H. PETTIS, daughter of the late Joseph H. Pettis, of Brooklyn.

DIED.

BOWMAN.—At Gleenwood, Yonkers, on Friday, June 25, JAMES BOWMAN, formerly of this City, aged 74 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service, to take place at the residence of his son-in-law, Wm. Holme, Gleenwood, on Saturday, at 7 P. M. The remains will be taken to Green-Wood on Sunday morning.

COX.—In Newport, R. I., on Thursday, June 24, MARY, widow of E. N. Cox, U. S. Navy, and daughter of the late J. L. R. Montandevert, in the 84th year of her age.

DARGAVEL.—On Thursday, June 24, LEVINA, daughter of John and Caroline Dargavel, aged 2 years and 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from No. 320 Bleecker-st. on Saturday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

DEVLIN.—On Friday, June 25, JAMES DEVLIN, native of Loughcakland, County Down, Ireland, after a lingering illness, aged 49 years, 4 months and 25 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his brothers, Samuel and Andrew, are invited to attend his funeral on Sunday, the 27th inst., at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 38 Essex-st. His remains will be taken to Green-Wood for interment.

KEARNY.—At Paris, France, on Tuesday, June 22, PHILIP R. KEARNY, in his 57th year.

MASON.—In Schwalbach, Germany, on Thursday, June 24, DANIEL GREGORY MASON, of the firm of Mason Brothers, New-York, aged 49 years.

NEWTON.—At Fort Lee, N. J., on Thursday, June 24, MARTHA T., wife of J. C. Newton, in the 29th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, in Fort Lee, on Saturday, 26th inst., at 4 P. M. Carriages will meet the 2 o'clock boat from foot of Canal-st. The boat will return at 7 P. M. from Pleasant Valley.

PALMER.—On Friday, June 25, after a short illness, COURTLAND, only son of Charles P. and Rosina R. Palmer, aged 2 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 320 East 16th-st., between Livingston-place and 1st-av., on Tuesday, June 29, at 1 o'clock P. M.

WALKER.—On Thursday, June 24, at 11 A. M., WILLIAM S. WALKER, in his 71st year.

The funeral will take place on Saturday, June 26, at 2 P. M., from the First Reformed Presbyterian Church, Dutfield-st., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SLEEPY HOLLOW CEMETERY,

TARRYTOWN, N. Y.

THE BURIAL PLACE OF WASHINGTON IRVING.

It is *superior* in *natural advantages* over *all other* Cemeteries, *unequaled* in the *preserving* qualities of the soil, and is *constantly embellished* and *kept in order* from its receipts. Its mounds and hills, with their grand surroundings, the *Hudson* and *Pocantico Rivers* on either side, with costly country seats inclosing it. Its *mountain, vale* and *water views* make these grounds, *over all others*, the *most suitable for sepulture*. The price of lots is *one-third* those of Greenwood; funeral transportation *twenty-five per cent. less*; *easier of access* and *nearer* in point of *time*. Parties desiring plots will be accompanied to the grounds. On and after *July* 1 the prices will be *advanced*. *Monuments of every description* on hand and made to order. *Funerals furnished* and *conducted* by THOS. DUGAN, GENERAL AGENT AND FURNISHING UNDERTAKER. *Principal* Office, No. 29 *East 14th-st., north side, one door west of Union-square. Branch* Office, *Main-st., Tarrytown.*

BRONZE POWDER FOR SALE.—TO Ornamental Iron Manufacturers and Others.—A quantity of bronze powder suitable for rough castings, &c., for sale. Price $1 50 per single pound. For sample address J. O. H., Box No. 1,873 New-York Post Office.

WINDOW SCREENS, MAGONN'S New Wire Screens, a new article to keep out mosquitoes and flies; can be adjusted to different widths of windows. Price 50c. per square foot, with frame complete. G. L. & J. B. KELTY & CO., No. 447 Broadway.

MOSQUITO NETS!—WHITE BAR, 80c.; other colors in proportion. Patent Portable Umbrella Canopy. Nets of every description at low prices. G. L. & J. B. KELTY & CO., No. 447 Broadway.

THE ANATOMICAL EYE-GLASS—Adjusts itself to any form of nose with less pressure than any other. JAMES PRENTICE, Optician, No. 164 Broadway.

BARTLETT'S INSTANTANEOUS MANGAS LIGHTER."—Witness its operation by the Manhattan Gas Co., now lighting 7,000 lamps between Grand and 34th sts. J. W. BARTLETT, 589 Broadway.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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THE GREAT BOY'S STORY.
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OLD NED BROPHY
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OLD NED BROPHY
And his dog
SAMPSON,
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Will commence in the
FIRESIDE COMPANION.
Out next TUESDAY, at 12 o'clock.

REDUCED PRICES.

CHICKERING & SONS,
Manufacturers of
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT
PIANO-FORTES.

Rosewood 7-Octave Square Pianos, Agraffe Bridge, Carved Legs, and all modern improvements, at prices from $475 to $600.

Rosewood 7¼-Octave Grand Pianos, from our latest and best scales, from $1,050 to $1,200.

EVERY PIANO FULLY WARRANTED, AND SATISFACTION GUARANTEED TO THE PURCHASER.

Price-Lists sent by mail, postage paid, on application to CHICKERING & SONS,
No. 11 East 14th-st., New-York;
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WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, JUNE 21, 40 PACKAGES OF
REAL BRONZE STATUARY, CLOCKS AND CANDELABRAS; COMPOSITION BRONZE FIGURES, GROUPS AND CLOCKS, GILT MANTEL SETS, &c., &c.
FINE GILT AND WOOD-MOUNTED JARDINIERES, FLOWER VASES AND PARISIAN FANCY GOODS.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway,
Corner of Broome-st.

DIAMOND FINGER-RINGS

For sale at
VERY LOW PRICES,
By GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

FINE GOLD EAR-RINGS AND PINS.

New styles
MOURNING EAR-RINGS AND PINS.
New styles
SLEEVE-BUTTONS AND STUDS,
Of all descriptions,
for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN & SON., No. 1,173 Broadway, between 27th and 28th sts., and by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

$150,000.

A gentleman of education, familiar with business, speaks English, French and German, expecting shortly to come into possession of the above-named sum, wishes to enter a large wholesale or manufacturing firm, with a view, if mutually agreeable, of ultimately becoming a partner. He would like to enter immediately, and have his services moderately remunerated until the forming of the partnership and the investment of his part of the capital. Best of references. Address H. C. DE MAINCEY, No. 105 West 45th-st.

JOHN F. HENRY, NO. 8 COLLEGE-PLACE, N. Y., OFFERS FOR SALE
100 GROSS ALCOCK'S PLASTERS.
100 GROSS BRANDRETH'S PILLS.
100 GROSS CHEROKEE REMEDIES.
100 GROSS HALL'S HAIR RENEWER.
100 GROSS RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.
100 GROSS FOUTZ'S CATTLE POWDERS.
IMMENSE STOCK OF MINERAL WATERS AND FANCY GOODS.

KNAPP'S

CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF ROOTS
for making
ROOT BEER.

Root Beer manufacturers, druggists, confectioners, &c., will find it to their advantage in using this Extract, as it will always insure them a cheap, wholesome and finely-flavored beer; besides, it can be made within a shorter space of time than by the old process. In bottles at 40c., 75c. and $1; also in one gallon

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The great sale of the season was made yesterday at Hamilton Park, by Messrs. A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co. The excursion boat took down an immense assemblage of ladies and gentlemen, one of the most respectable and appreciative parties that has been gathered together this season. The sail was delightful; a band of music enlivened the trip with a variety of well-selected airs, and all on board were happy and joyous. Arriving at the grounds a truly royal lunch was served up. Everything that could be desired was furnished; sandwiches of excellent quality, ice-cream, strawberries and cream, &c., &c., while distributed about the tables were several immense bowls of very seductive punch. To provide for the perfect comfort of his guests, Mr. HAMILTON had provided an immense tent under which the lunch was served. During lunch the band favored the company with more music, after which a quiet stroll over the grounds for perhaps half an hour was indulged in, and then the sale commenced. The bidding was quite animated, and the prices obtained very fair; all the lots were not sold though, always mindful of the comfort of his guests, Mr. HAMILTON adjourned the sale at an early hour to permit his friends to return to New-York before, the business of the day being over, the City cars would be uncomfortably crowded. A good force of policemen were in attendance, but their services were not needed. To enable those who were not so fortunate as to secure a lot at the sale, and others who could not attend, a chance to purchase a home on this lovely island, the owner has empowered Mr. BLEECKER to sell the remaining plots at private sale. Particulars may be had at his office, No. 77 Cedar-street. The party returned to New-York without mishap, highly appreciating the princely manner in which they had been entertained, and unanimously thanking Mr. HAMILTON for the very many pleasures he had afforded them.

To-day Messrs. MULLER, WILKINS & Co. have their great sale at Rye, N. Y. A large party will undoubtedly attend, and the sale will probably be very successful. The extra train will leave the depot of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, corner of Fourth-avenue and Twenty-seventh-street, at 10 o'clock A. M. on the day of sale. Transportation to and from Rye, and collation on the grounds, free. Sale positive. Terms easy.

Auction Sales Yesterday.

HAMILTON PARK, S. I.
By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co.

4 lots in block No. 2, Hamilton Park, each 25x106, Chas. Dewey, each..... $1,500
4 lots, block No. 2, each 25x100, Alfred M. Williams, each..... 1,500
4 lots, block No. 2, each 25x100, Chas. Dewey, each..... 2,750
4 lots, block No. 2, each 25x100, Charles Hartman, each..... 3,000
4 lots, block No. 2, each 25x100, Isaac B. Bray, each..... 1,500
4 lots, block No. 2, each 25x100, D. H. Lynch, each..... 1,400
4 lots, block No. 1, each 25x100, Charles Dewey, each..... 1,450
4 lots, block No. 1, each 25x100, each..... 1,400
4 lots, block No. 1, each 25x100, each..... 1,380
4 lots, block No. 1, each 25x100, each..... 1,200
4 lots, block No. 1, each 25x100, each..... 1,150
4 lots, block No. 1, each 25x100, each..... 1,150
4 lots, block No. 1, each 25x100, each..... 1,175
4 lots, block No. 1, each 25x100, each..... 900

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

Boulevard, w. s., between 140th and 141st sts., 199.10x125..... $51,500
Orchard-st., No. 21, 17.4x50..... (prob.) 2,500
31st-st., s. s., 250 ft. e. of 10th-av., 50x97.6x—x94.7. 25,500
32d-st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x98.9..... 4,000
36th-st., s. s., 350 ft. w. of 9th-av., 25x98.9..... 10,250
56th-st., s. s., 165 ft. e. of Lexington-av., 20x100.5. 21,000
58th-st., s. s., 120 ft. e. of 8th-av., 20x100.5..... 34,000
77th-st., s. s., 275 ft. w. of 1st-av., 50x102.2..... 6,000
91st-st., s. s., 325 ft. w. of 3d-av., 50x100.8⅝..... 3,920
93d-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of 11th-av., 100x126.9⅛x 100.⅛x129.8..... 15,900
93d-st., n. s., 275 ft. w. of 11th-av., 25x129.8x— 25.⅛x130.4⅜..... 12,200
New-av., e. s., 50.3 ft. n. of 52d-st., 25.5x151.11⅛ ; x25x195.5½..... 6,500
116th-st., n. s., 155 ft. e. of 4th-av., 75x100.10..... 7,000
129th-st., n. s., 105 ft. e. of 3d-av., 25x80..... 2,500
3d-av., e. s., 25 ft. s. of 85th-st., 25.6⅞x100x31.12½ x25x75..... 13,500
11th-av., e. s., 50.8 ft. s. of 92d-st., 25x100..... 3,450

Leases Recorded.

Centre-st., Nos. 106, 108 and 110, 5 years, per year Avenue C, Nos. 177, 2 years and 11 months, $850 until May 1, 1870, and for the last 2 years, per year..... $3,200 900

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Broadway, n. e. s., 68.5 ft. s. e. of Leonard-st., 81.2 x62.4x20..... $800
Bergen-st. and Schenectady-av., n.w. corner, 140 x107.2..... 11,000
Same land, later deed..... 9,000
Baltic-st., s. s., 213.4 ft. w. of Rochester-av., 78.1x —x22.8x—..... 1,250
Carroll-st., s. s., 95.5 ft. e. of 6th-av., 155.7x273x149 x204.9..... 23,100
Carroll-st., n. s., 82.6 ft. w. of Clinton-st., 17.6x49.8 5,200
Centre-st., n. s., 190 ft. e. of Clinton-st., 25x100..... 776
Huron-st., n. s., 300 ft. e. of Union-av., 25x100..... 800
Hunterfly-st., n. s., 322 ft. e. of Union-av., 25x100.. 800
Hickory-st., s. s., 245 ft. e. of Franklin-av., 20x100 6,500
Madison-st., s. s., 449.4 ft. from Bushwick-av., 25 x116..... 625
Mill-st., n. s., 80 ft. w. of Court-st., 20x100..... 6,500
River-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of Harrison-av., 25x100. 375
River-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of Harrison-av., 25x100. 375
Spencer-st., e. s., 225 ft. s. of Willoughby-av., 25 x100..... 1,000
Taylor-st., n. s., 113.8 ft. s. e. of Kent-av., 100x80. 20,000
Walworth-st., e. s., 75 ft. s. of Flushing-av., 100x25 nom.
Woodbine-st., s. e. s., 300 ft. n. e. of Bushwick-av., 25x100..... 400
Woodbine-st., s. e. s., 325 ft. n. e. of Bushwick-av., 25x100..... 400
Withers-st., n. s., 300 ft. e. of Graham-av., 30.10x 82.8x30.7x82.8..... 725
Wilson-st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of Wythe-av., 25x100.. 1,335
Wilson-st., s. s., 118.11 ft. e. of Kent-av., 52x110x 88.2x52.5x100..... 1,000
7th-st., w. s., 80 ft. n. of South 6th-st., 23.9x100x26 x100..... nom.
12th-st., s. s., 347.10 ft. e. of 9th-av., 25x100, deed 1854..... 250
Baltic-av., s. s., 50 ft. w. of Smith-av., 50x100..... 3,000
Clermont-av., w. s., 472.10 ft. n. of De Kalb-av., 20x74..... 6,000
Lefferts-av., s. s., 225 ft. e. of Bedford-av., 25x100 963
Lots Nos. 14 and 15 Wood Point road..... 3,200
Lots Nos. 58 to 61 on Parsonage map Reformed Dutch Church; New-Utrecht..... 700
Lots Nos. 215 to 219, J. A. Willink's map..... 3,600
Lots Nos. 6 to 18, 27 to 31, 39 to 43, same map.... 22,300

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID RESIDENCE, with private stable and 16 lots of ground, at Washington Heights; has all modern improvements. DYE & CURTISS, No. 606 6th-av.

A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house for sale cheap, with or without carpets, mirrors, &c. Apply on the premises No. 441 West 47th-st.

NO. 15 WEST 20TH-ST.—FOR SALE OR will be leased unfurnished, except doctor's office. Apply as above.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

AT RUTHERFORD PARK, N. J., choice building plots close to the depot for sale by the Mount Rutherford Company, at private sale only. Apply at the office on the premises, or to BLAUVELT & OGILBY, No. 157 Broadway.

BAGGS' HOTEL, UTICA, N. Y., FOR SALE.—In consequence of the death of the proprietor this widely-known hotel, including the real estate, furniture, stores, &c., is now offered for sale. With a national reputation acquired during more than half a century of uninterrupted prosperity, and with an unequaled location, adjoining the general depot of four railroads and also fronting on the main business street of one of the most beautiful and inland growing cities, its commanding advantages are universally conceded. It is both the most accessible home for regular travelers and also a Summer resort which tourists must stop in leaving New-York Central Railroad to go to Trenton Falls or Richfield Springs, thus insuring a good business throughout the entire year. It contains 120 rooms, with capacity for the accommodation of at least 350 guests. Included with its apartments are a number of sample rooms on the first floor for the special convenience of commercial travelers, the most of whom stop at this house. It has recently been thoroughly remodeled and received all modern appliances, including marble floor and counters, steam heating, new furniture, &c., making it in all respects a first-class hotel. This is a rare opportunity to secure a large, certain cash business. Terms easy; if wanted a reasonable amount can remain on bond and mortgage; possession at an early day if desired. For further particulars inquire of J. E. SOUTHWORTH, Executor, Atlantic National Bank, New-York, or HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York.

FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY SEAT AT Burlington, N. J., with large new modern mansion and ornamental grounds, and twenty acres crowded with the choicest bearing fruits of all kinds, the whole in perfect condition. Superior location, easy access, and full particulars of E. MORRIS, Burlington, N. J.

A BEAUTIFUL SHORE-FRONT RESidence for sale or exchange; adjoining steamboat dock, 30 miles distance on the Sound; two-story house, out-buildings, stables, &c; 32 acres, with fine beach in front; price only $10,000. Apply to THOMAS A. WILMURT, No. 54 East 13th-st.

FOR SALE AT MORRISANIA, WESTchester County, a double cottage, 11 rooms, and three lots of ground, on Spring-place, near the Boston road; plenty of fruit; good well of water. Inquire on the premises, Spring-place, between 4th and 5th sts., first house from the Boston road.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLOE WELL & SMITH, 249 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—AT RUTHERFORD PARK, TWO minutes from the depot, a new cottage, pleasantly situated, and lot 50x140; price $3,800. Apply to W. N. CRANE, Nos. 47 and 49 Greene-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—ONE OF THE FINEST building lots on Orange Mountain, near Llewellyn Park, for sale low to close an estate. Apply to DAVID E. GREEN, No. 132 Pearl-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE FARM OF THE LATE John Bowman, at Westfield, N. J., one mile from station, containing 23¼ acres, with house and outbuildings; also, three cows, with calves, one horse, manure, and all farming utensils, household furniture, &c. Inquire on the premises on Monday, June 28, (trains leave New-York, foot of Liberty-st., at 8¾ o'clock A. M.; only 40 minutes by railroad,) or of F. BOHDE, Executor, 204 Fulton-st., New-York, until Monday.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

THORNTON M. RODMAN, REAL ESTate Agent, No. 696 Broadway, corner 4th-st., offers for rent brown-stone front four-story house, No. 322 West 14th-st., will be put in order, $2,000.

Three-story brick house, No. 126 Waverly-place, newly painted and papered throughout, in perfect order, $1,200.

Second floor No. 127 Waverly-place, just been painted and papered throughout, per month, $25.

Store No. 46 Hudson-st., $450.

Rooms and bedrooms at No. 46 Hudson-st., from $5 to $15.

ASTORIA.—TO RENT—AN ELEGANT Residence; accessible by boat from Peck-slip, 34th-st. and 92d-st. ferries. The house commands a superb view of Long Island Sound; the grounds are extensive and in fine state of cultivation, having planted five thousand heads of cabbage, about sixty acres of corn, &c. The place will be let either with or without the crops. SHARPE & HARDENBERGH, No. 20 Pine-st.

MANHATTAN HEIGHTS.—TO RENT, a very elegant residence at Manhattan Heights, on 134th-st., commanding a very superb view of the Hudson, City, and Harlem; a large mansion, about 30 rooms, delightfully located on a knoll, shaded with large, old forest trees; piazzas front and rear; large lawn, flower and vegetable garden planted; extensive stables, coach-house and other outbuildings. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—NEAR COZZENS', WEST POINT, a large furnished house and country place, with horses and carriages, if desired; large vegetable and fruit garden; everything ready for immediate possession. Apply to ALFRED PELL, Jr., No. 45 William-st.

TO LET—IN HOBOKEN, NO. 254 WASHington-st., first-class neighborhood, a small brick house, in good order; all the improvements; ten minutes' walk from the ferry; low rent. Apply to G. W. SHERMAN, No. 136 Washington-st.

TO LET—HOUSE AND STABLE, ALL IMprovements, on Boulevard, 11th-av. and 141st-st.; rent $800; also three-story and basement house, No. 444 West 25th-st. Apply to GEO. W. FANNING, No. 53 Bleecker-st.

TO LET—CHEAP, A THREE-STORY BASEment house; hot and cold water, with gas, bath, with the adjoining lot; also, large second floor, with six rooms. Inquire at No. 970 3d-av., old No.

FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I.—TO LET, ON the beach, two well furnished cottages, of 12 rooms each, with or without board; stabling and coach-houses. Inquire at No. 99 William-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET—IN THE TIMES BUILDING, NO. 39 Park-row, a spacious, well-lighted room, in good condition, on the fourth floor. Inquire of JOHN IRELAND, Cashier, *Times* Office.

BROADWAY, NO. 925—THE THIRD floor to let. Inquire on the premises of A. W. GABAUDAN, Druggist.

DESK-ROOM TO LET—NO. 8 BEEKman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A VERY SMALL FAMILY IN a first-class private house, a handsomely-furnished second floor; also kitchen and room for servant; location must be unexceptionable, and in vicinity of Broadway and 14th-st.; or arrangements might be made for board; undoubted references will be exchanged. Address Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A HOUSE in Brooklyn to cost about $13,000, on easy terms; healthy location; all improvements, &c.; full particulars required. Address RUSSEL, Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

WILSON'S GREAT SALE OF

RYE PROPERTY.

REMEMBER

THE SPECIAL TRAIN

LEAVES DEPOT PROMPTLY AT

10 O'CLOCK A. M.

TRANSPORTATION FREE.

J. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.
HIGHLY IMPORTANT
AUCTION SALE.
250
CHOICE RAHWAY LOTS,
CITY AND COUNTRY COMBINED.
FREE EXCURSION
BY
SPECIAL TRAIN.
SPLENDID COLLATION
AND
PLENTY OF IT.
JOHNSON & MILLER
will positively sell, without
LIMIT OR RESERVATION,
By order of
J. U. UNDERHILL, ESQ.,
on the premises, at
1:30 o'clock P. M., on
TUESDAY, JUNE 29, 1869,
250 OF THE CHOICEST LOTS

In the First Ward of the City of Rahway. Should weather compel a postponement, the sale will be positively held the next fair day.

The property is splendidly situated on Grand, Bond, Lafbery and Rutherford sts., Scott and Lincoln avs. The lots are on high ground, only a few minutes' walk from the depot, and within a short distance of the Rahway River, which is navigable for vessels drawing 8 feet of water. Rahway has constant communication with New-York by 34 daily trains over the New-Jersey Railroad. It is one of the most delightful cities in New-Jersey; no place so near New-York has greater natural advantages. It has extensive manufacturing interests. Population 12,000; 12 churches. Excellent schools. Thoroughly sewered. All leading streets flagged, and main thoroughfares paved with Belgian pavement. This will be the FIRST AND ONLY GIVE AUCTION SALE OF RAHWAY PROPERTY. The terms will be very liberal, two-thirds of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage.

HOW TO GO.—Take special train, which will leave foot of Cortlandt-st., by New-Jersey Railroad, at 12 o'clock on the day of sale, June 29. Free excursion tickets can be had of JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 23 Nassau-st., New-York, or of GEORGE R. JAQUES, Esq., No. 208 Broadway, New-York.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., AUCTIONEERS AND DEALERS IN NEW-JERSEY REAL ESTATE, No. 26 Pine-st., New-York.

Peaceful Vale, by order of George A. Moore, of Kansas, on TUESDAY, June 29, at 2½ P. M., on the premises: A desirable farm at Plainfield, N. J., situated on stage road, in two parcels, to wit: Sixty acres in good state of cultivation, with a front on two roads; large dwelling, containing 14 rooms; ice-house and other buildings. Also, 40 acres in good state of cultivation, fronting on two roads; large barn, four stalls; 10 acres wood; plenty of water for the accommodation of at least 350 guests. Included with its apartments are a number of sample rooms on the first floor for the special convenience of commercial travelers, the most of whom stop at this house. It has recently been thoroughly remodeled and received all modern appliances, including marble floor and counters, steam heating, new furniture, &c., making it in all respects a first-class hotel. This is a rare opportunity to secure a large, certain cash business. Terms easy; if wanted a reasonable amount can remain on bond and mortgage; possession at an early day if desired. For further particulars inquire of J. E. SOUTHWORTH, Executor, Atlantic National Bank, New-York, or HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, SON & Co., Auctioneers, No. 77 Cedar-st., New-York.

POSITIVE SALE OF 139 VILLA SITES, CITY OF PLAINFIELD, N. J., adjoining Hyde Park,
ON PEMBERTON, CENTRAL, LANE AND FIELD AVS. AND ADJOINING STREETS.
Sixty-five minutes from Wall-st., N. Y.

These plots will be sold by auction upon the ground on TUESDAY, June 29, 1869, rain or shine, as the land is a sandy loam and not muddy after a rain.

It is the most elevated land on the plain. The avenues and streets regularly graded and laid out by R. Graves, City Surveyor of New-York.

It is most beautifully situated, having all the comforts of gas, water, accessability to the City, with pure mountain air, fine drives and healthiness of the country.

Special train leaves foot of Liberty-st., TUESDAY, June 29, at 11 A. M.

Lunch, &c., on the arrival of the train.

For free passes, maps and particulars, apply to the Auctioneers, No. 77 Cedar-st., or to D. C. HYDE, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine-st.

RAHWAY, N. J.
DELIGHTFUL FREE EXCURSION.
JOHNSON & MILLER,

Auctioneers, No. 23 Nassau-st., N. Y., are now prepared to issue free tickets over New-Jersey Railroad to all respectable persons who wish to attend their great auction sale of 250 RAHWAY CITY LOTS, to take place on

TUESDAY NEXT, JUNE 29.

Splendid lunch and plenty of it will be ready on the arrival of cars.

Special train will leave foot of Cortlandt-st. at 12 o'clock June 29. Tickets may also be obtained of Geo. R. Jaques, Esq., No. 208 Broadway, and of F. Blank, Esq., corner of Cedar and Temple sts.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums from $1 to $5,000, free from Government tax. Deposits made now will draw interest from July 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

WILLIAMSBURG SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of South 3d and 4th sts., Brooklyn, E. D.,
DIVIDEND NOTICE.

Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on all sums of five dollars and upward, that shall have been deposited three months on the 1st day of July next, will be paid to depositors on and after MONDAY, July 19.

FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.

Interest not called for will be passed to the credit of depositors as principal and draw interest from July 1.

Deposits made on or before the 10th day of July will draw interest from the 1st.

The Bank is open for business daily (Sundays and holidays excepted) from 10 o'clock A. M., until 2 o'clock P. M., and also on Mondays and Saturdays from 4 o'clock P. M. until 7 o'clock P. M.

GEORGE RICARD, President
WILLIAM WALL,
NATHANIEL BRIGGS, } Vice-Presidents.
SAMUEL W. TRUSLOW, Secretary.

EASTRIVERSAVINGSINSTITUTION
NO. 3 CHAMBERS-ST.
NEW-YORK, June 16, 1869.

INTEREST AT THE RATE OF SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM on sums of $600 and under; SIX PER CENT. on sums of $601 and $1,000 which have remained on deposit for three and six months previous to the 1st day of July, 1869, will be paid on demand after the 20th of July.

Interest not called for will draw interest from the 1st day of July.

Bank open daily from 10 o'clock A. M. till 3 o'clock P. M.; and on Thursdays from 10 A. M. till 7 P. M.

WILLIAM H. SLOCUM, President.
CHARLES A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT., FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.
THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
CORNER THIRD-AV. AND TWENTY-SIXTH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, June 21, 1869.

DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum (free from Government tax), on all sums from $1 to $5,000, will be paid on and after the third MONDAY in July.

Deposits made on or before July 20, will draw interest from the first days of July, if made on A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
WILLIAM B. BIBBINS, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 25, 1869.

INTEREST WILL BE PAID TO DEpositors at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum on all sums of $5 to $500, and 6 per cent. on sums exceeding $500, agreeable with the provisions of the by-laws, free from Government tax, and payable on and after July 19, 1869.

All interest not called for will be accredited as principal and draw interest accordingly.

All deposits made on or before July 10, 1869, will draw interest from the 1st.

J. F. WHELWRIGHT, President.
JAMES BRICE,
WILLIAM REMSEN, } Secretaries.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 227 Broadway, entrance on Park-place.

DIVIDEND.—An interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $5 and upward, will be paid on and after MONDAY, July 19.

URIAH J. SMITH, CHARLES P. NICHOLS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Acct.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVings' Institution, No. 283 Bowery, near Houston-st.—Six per Cent. interest (free from tax) allowed on all sums of from $5 to $10,000. Deposits made on or before July 1 will draw interest from that date.

German spoken.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 to 7.

SAMUEL ALFERI, P. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., New-York, opposite Cooper Institute.

INTEREST COMMENCES JULY 1,
SIX PER CENT. ALLOWED on sums of $5 and upward.

One dollar received on deposit.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

A deposit before July 1 will draw interest from that date—Six Per Cent., (free from Government tax.)

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
No. 354 3d-av., corner 26th-st.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday from 6 to 8 P. M.

HARLEM SAVINGS BANK HAVING Removed to the new building, corner of 124th-st. and 3d-av., is open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and also on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays from 5 to 7 P. M. SIX per cent. interest, free from Government tax, on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made now draw interest from July 1.

THOS. B. TAPPEN, President.
R. MAPLESDEN, } Vice-Presidents.
LEVI ADAMS, }
JOHN S. KENYON, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner of Laight.
SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000.
Money deposited now, will bear interest from July 1.
ASSETS, $6,950,697 07.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE AND NEW BOWERY.
DEPOSITS MADE NOW DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 5TH-av., corner 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before July 1 will draw interest from July 1.

R. H. BULL, President.
J. R. KEELER, Vice-President.
C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GRANT U. S. A PIECE!
144 Pieces declared Sleek and Clean by the use of half a pound of
ROING'S MAGIC FAMILY SOAP.
Wholesale agent, ALFRED P. PECK, No. 3 State-st., (Battery,) New-York, not the Alfred P. Peck, superintendent of Boston, Mode Hall.

For sale in New-York by THURBER & CO., corner of Greenwich and Chambers sts., and McLAREN & RAYNOR, No. 264 Washington-st.

TWO DOUBLE GLUET KETTLES FOR sale; capacity about 80 gallons each. To be seen at No. 304 Pearl-st., up stairs.

MONTANA.
The great and popular American Cordial.
Superior to all European products. Taken before or after dinner, a sovereign cure for Dyspepsia. Slightly iced, a delicious tonic refreshment. Advantageously replaces bitters in all mixed drinks.
H. A. CHALVIN, Sole Proprietor,
No. 131 Fulton-st.

GUERLAIN,
PERFUMER,
Paris, No. 15 Rue de la Paix, Paris.

TO LYCEUM LECTURE COMMITTEES, &c.—The American Literary Bureau is now prepared to make lecture engagements with Lyceums and other Lecture Associations throughout the country. The Bureau's list includes Justin McCarthy, editor London *Morning Star*; Mark Twain, T. W. Higginson, Rev. Robert Laird Collier, Edwin P. Whipple, Olive Logan, Kate Field, Benson J. Lossing, the historian; P. B. Du Chaillu, Dr. Isaac I. Hayes, C. Oceanyan, Prof. E. L. Youmans, Samuel L. Hewlett, Wirt Sikes, John G. Saxe, Henry Nicholls, Professor Hitchcock, Josiah Quincy, Rev. George L. Hepworth, Professor Rufus Adams, Thomas W. Knox, George Wakeman, John J. Pinkerton, and many more whose names appear in the circular.

NO CHARGE WHATEVER TO TO LECTURE COMMITTEES.

Applications promptly attended to. Send for circular to AMERICAN LITERARY BUREAU,
No. 132 Nassau-st., New-York City.
JAMES K. MEDBERY,
S. HUMPHREYS GURTEEN, } Ass. Directors.
Post Office Box No. 4,706.

COW FOR SALE.—APPLY AT THE PRIvate stable No. 2 East 42d-st.

IRON WORKS.

Novelty Iron Works,
NOS. 77 AND 83 LIBERTY-ST.,
CORNER BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
Plain and Ornamental Iron Work of all kinds for Buildings.

FINANCIAL

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA AND WASHINGTON.

NO. 20 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy, sell and exchange, at most liberal rates, all issues of
GOVERNMENT BONDS
and bonds of Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company, and execute orders for purchase and sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

WE NEGOTIATE RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL LOANS, receive deposits, subject to check, allowing interest, and transact a general banking business.

JAY COOKE & CO.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, June 25, 1869—3 P. M.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered, 1881.	116	116¼	5-20 Coupon, '67.	119½	119¾
Coupon, 1881.....	121⅛	121⅜	5-20 Coupon, '68.	119½	119¾
5-20 Regis., 1862..	116⅛	117	10-40 Regist'd..	107⅛	107⅜
5-20 Coupon, '62..	122	122⅛	10-40 Coupon...	108⅛	108⅜
5-20 Coupon, '64..	116⅞	117⅛	Gold.....	137⅛	137⅜
5-20 Coupon, '65.	118	118⅛	U. S. Cur. Pac.	106	106⅜
5-20 Coupon, '65, Jan. and July..	119⅛	119¼			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

$1,000,000 GOLD
Seven Per Cent. Bonds,

SECURED BY FIRST MORTGAGE ON THE
MISSOURI VALLEY R. R.

INTEREST PAYABLE AT THE CITY OF NEW-YORK IN FEBRUARY AND AUGUST.
PRICE 92½, AND ACCRUED INTEREST IN CURRENCY.

This road commences at Kansas City, in the State of Missouri, traverses the fertile and populous valley of the Missouri River to Atchison, Leavenworth and St. Joseph, and thence passes through the Valley of the One Hundred and Two River to the Iowa State line. Its whole length is 180 miles, 90 of which are already completed and in active operation, and the balance under contract. It has valuable railroad connections, is already doing a prosperous business, with prospects of an early and large increase.

We recommend these bonds as a cheap and safe investment.

More detailed information will be given on application at our office.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
Bankers,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.
JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
NO. 8 WALL-ST.,
New-York.

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Exchange on Paris.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 156 BROADWAY.

Cash capital..... $250,000
Surplus, June 1, 1869..... 112,000
Assets..... 362,000
NEW-YORK, June 1, 1869.

At an election, held this day, the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors of the Company for the ensuing year, viz.:

Effingham Townsend, Jacob Van Wagenen,
Chas. R. Swords, John R. Willis,
D. Henry Haight, Preston H. Hodges,
Jno. R. Eno, Walter Barnes,
John Watson, Henry Collin,
Samuel Willetts, John D. Griffen,
Don Alonso Cushman, Charles H. Isham,
Uriah J. Smith, William Palen,
Sylvester L. H. Ward, James B. Ames, Jr.,
John Scott Boyd, Egbert A. Clark.
Isael Corse,

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JAMES B. AMES, Jr., was unanimously elected President, vice HUGH LAING, deceased.

WASHINGTON POST, Jr., Acting Secretary.

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD
FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS,
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN COIN.
FIFTY YEARS TO RUN,
FREE OF UNITED STATES TAX,

Issued by the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railway Company. These Bonds, at the price, yield in Currency Ten Per Cent. per annum.

A limited quantity only for sale before advancing the price.

Full information furnished by
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
Financial Agents,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

WE OFFER FOR SALE
ESSEX COUNTY, N. J., 7 PER CENT.
20-YEAR BONDS.
WARREN R. R. 1ST. MTGE. BONDS.
CITY OF LOUISVILLE, KY.,
7 PER CENT. BONDS.
WM ALEXANDER SMITH & CO.,
NO. 40 WALL-ST.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.,
Issue letters of credit for
TRAVELERS,
Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through
DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,
NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE,
PARIS.

NOTICE.
STATE OF KANSAS,
OFFICE OF TREASURER OF STATE,
TOPEKA, June 11, 1869.

Notice is hereby given that the interest on the bonds of Kansas, falling due July 1 proximo, will be paid at the National Trust Company of the City of New-York, No. 336 Broadway.

GEORGE GRAHAM, State Treasurer.

OFFICE HOUSTON TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY CO.,
No. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, June 23, 1869.

THE COUPONS OF THE MORTGAGE Bonds of the Houston and Texas Central Railway Company, due July 1, 1869, will be paid in gold coin on and after that date at the National City Bank.

D. H. PAIGE, Vice-President.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS.
No. 19 William-st., New-York,
No. 76 State-st., Boston.

Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed.

Letters for America in Europe addressed to our care will be forwarded or delivered.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

THE HANSOM CAB COMPANY.

Books of subscription to the HANSOM CAB COMPANY will be opened on WEDNESDAY, the 26th May, 1869, at the offices of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, Nassau-st., and of Messrs. ED. W. BRANDON & CO., No. 133 Water-st.

JED. PRENTICE BRANDON,
JEROME BUCK, } Commissioners.
HENRY SPEAR,

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
TREASURY DEPARTMENT, COLUMBIA, S. C.,
June 16, 1869.

THE INTEREST DUE JULY 1 ON THE Bonds of the State of South Carolina, since July 1, 1867, will be paid on and after July 1, 1869, at the banking-house of H. K. Kimpton, No. 9 Nassau-st., New-York, and at the Treasury office in Columbia.

The interest due on the Registered Stock of the State since July 1, 1867, will be paid at the Treasury Department in Columbia only.

JAMES G. PARKER,
Treasurer of the State of South Carolina.

OFFICE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,
BOSTON, June 11, 1869.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, due July 1, 1869, will be paid in United States gold coin, free of Government tax, at the office of the Company, No. 114 State-st., Boston, on FRIDAY, June 25; and at the banking-house of Blake Bros. & Co., No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, on THURSDAY, July 1.

JOHN M. S. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 102 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 5, 1869.

CUSTOMERS OF THIS COMPANY, Entitled to CERTIFICATES OF PROFITS for the year 1867, are requested to obtain and receipt for the same immediately, in order to avoid forfeiture.

CYRUS PECK, Secretary.

NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY.
The annual interest on the outstanding scrip of this Company will be due and payable at their transfer office, No. 61 Maiden-lane, New-York, on and after July 1, next. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th to the 30th inst., both days inclusive.

B. S. GIBLIN, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, June 22, 1869.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

NOTICE.—HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTgage Coupons of the St. Louis, Vandalia and Terre Haute Railroad Company, maturing July 1, 1869, will please present them on and after that date at this Bank.

C. N. JORDAN, Cashier.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED City property in amounts of $5,000 and upward. Principals only dealt with. Address P. O. Box No. 374.

FINANCIAL.

THE NATIONAL

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

China, Wednesday, June 30 | Malta, Thursday, July 15
Aleppo, Thursday, July 1 | Scotia, Wedn'day, July 21
Russia, Wednesday, July 7 | Tarifa, Thursday, July 22
Asmaria, Thursday, July 8 | Cuba, Wednesday, July 28
Java, Wednesday, July 14 | Palmyra, Thursday, July 29

RATES OF PASSAGE

By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying emigrants, First Cabin.....$130, gold. Second Cabin.....$60, gold. First Cabin to Paris.....$145, gold.

By the Thursday and Saturday steamers, First Cabin.....$80, gold. Steerage.....$30, currency. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent; and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage, apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage, at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route to the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

LAFAYETTE.....ROUSSAU...SATURDAY, June 26
PEREIRE.....DUCHESNE...SATURDAY, July 10
ST. LAURENT....LEMARIE...SATURDAY, July 24

Rates of passage payable in gold, (wine included:) TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $90.

TO PARIS, including railway ticket, $145 and $98. *These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.*

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAMER LAFAYETTE FOR BREST and Havre, will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton-st., on SATURDAY, 26th June, at 6 o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board at 7 o'clock. GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE,

Favorite Clyde-built passenger Steamers, are intended to sail as follows:

EUROPA.....June 26 | IOWA.....July 10
CINDIA.....July 3 | BRITANNIA.....July 24
CALABRIA.....July 10 | COLUMBIA.....July 31

and each SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75. Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160. Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35. Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $30. Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.

Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.

For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green. New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman line of mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF BROOKLYN....Saturday, June 26, 1 P. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON, (via Halifax).....Tuesday, June 29, 10 A. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Saturday, July 3, 12 M.
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, July 10, 1 P. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$28
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	43

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. PAYABLE IN GOLD.		STEERAGE. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F.	45	St. John's, N. F.	30
Branch Steamer...		Branch Steamer...	

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent. No. 15 Broadway, (Inman Line).

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

From Pier No. 46 North River, WEDNESDAY.

NEVADA, 3,125 tons.....June 30, at 10½ A. M.
COLORADO, 3,025 tons.....July 7, at 3 P. M.
NEBRASKA, 3,322 tons.....July 14, at 5 P. M.
MANHATTAN, 2,565 tons.....July 21, at 6 P. M.
IDAHO, 3,132 tons.....July 28, at 4½ P. M.
MINNESOTA, 2,965 tons.....Aug. 4, at 3 P. M.

CABIN PASSAGE.....(Gold)...$80.
STEERAGE.....(Currency)...$30.

Saloon and State Rooms all on Deck.

Steerage Passage Office, No. 29 Broadway.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

STEAM TO ANTWERP,

CALLING AT SOUTHAMPTON.

INMAN LINE.

CITY OF DUBLIN.....July 7
CITY OF LIMERICK.....Aug. 4

and monthly throughout the season.

RATES OF STEERAGE PASSAGE:

To Southampton, $30, Curr'y | To Havre...$35, Currency
To Antwerp, Currency | To Paris.... 38, Currency

For freight or passage apply to JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Pier No. 47 North River.

PENNSYLVANIA, HALL, Saturday, June 26, at 3 P.M
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100 and $75; Steerage, $36, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.
Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Cabin.			
Outside.	Inside	Second Cabin.	Steerage.
$200	$185	$150	$75

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,

ON 1ST, 11TH AND 21ST, EACH MONTH,

except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

JULY 1.—ARIZONA, Captain MAURY, connecting with COLORADO, Captain PARKER.

Steamer leaving July 10 connects closely with steamer OREGONIAN, leaving San Francisco Aug. 4 for China and Japan.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.—Freight for steamer ARIZONA received until 4 P. M. on WEDNESDAY, June 30. All usual facilities afforded shippers for collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets and all further information, apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month:

NORTH AMERICA, Capt. ..... , June 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. W. WIER, July 22.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. THOMAS TINKHAM, Aug. 22.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY. Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P.M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS.....July 1
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICK.....July 8
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, (via Nassau)...July 15

For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 12 M.

The splendid new steamers
CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS.....July 8
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DEARBORN.....July 28

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS. No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer EAGLE, Captain M. R. GREENE, THURSDAY, July 15, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President. No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.

THREE TIMES A WEEK.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS.

The steamships
HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, June 26, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent. No. 92 West-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. WATKINS, SATURDAY, June 26, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, June 29, from Pier No. 16 East River at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MORTON, THURSDAY, July 1, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 48 Liberty-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, June 19, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, July 6, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

RAPIDAN, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, July 8, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 48 Liberty-st.

FOR MOBILE.

VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.

The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch the steamer MERCEDITA, Captain ....., On SATURDAY, June 26, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile. Is now receiving. Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile. Through rates and bills of lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at lower rates than any other line.

Has splendid cabin accommodations for passengers going to Florida or the Gulf ports.

For freight or passage, apply to J. F. PATTERSON, Agent. No. 177 West-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. R. SNODES, Passport Agent, 252 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.

Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:

CORTES.....NELSON...Saturday, June 26
M. MORPHOS.....KEMBLE...Saturday, July 3

Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates. For passage, first and second class, or freight, apply to

E. S. CROMWELL & CO., No. 66 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, THE FLORIDA PORTS, THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

—REGULAR LINE.—The fast and popular steamship SARAGOSSA, RYDER, Commander, will sail WEDNESDAY, June 30, at 2 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River, foot of Rector-st.

Cabin passage, $60.

Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston (RAVENEL & CO.) forward all goods free of commission.

ARTHUR LEARY, Agent, No. 73 William-st.

The steamship MAGNOLIA will follow July 7.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BOSTON

—VIA—

FALL RIVER, DIRECT.

THE

WORLD-RENOWNED STEAMERS

BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE,

COMMANDER BRAYTON, COMMANDER SIMMONS,

WILL LEAVE (Alternate Days) DAILY,

FROM PIER—29—NORTH RIVER,

(Foot of Chambers-st.)

—AT 5 P. M.—

DODWORTH'S CELEBRATED ORCHESTRA, including brass, string and reed bands, will be attached to each steamer on its passage.

Grand Promenade Concert

EVERY EVENING.

THIS IS THE ONLY LINE RUNNING A SUNDAY NIGHT BOAT.

PROVIDENCE.

Passengers by the above steamers will leave Fall River at 5:30 A. M., ARRIVING at 6:30 A. M.

RETURNING will leave Providence at 5 P. M., making direct connection with the boat, and allowing a good night's rest on board each way.

FOR THE BETTER ACCOMMODATION OF THE PUBLIC,

THE SPLENDID STEAMERS,

NEWPORT and OLD COLONY,

COMMANDER LEWIS, COMMANDER MILLER,

WILL LEAVE (Alternate Days) DAILY,

(Sundays excepted,)

FROM PIER—28—NORTH RIVER,

(Foot of Murray-st.,)

—AT 6:30 P. M.—

FOR

BOSTON via NEWPORT

FREIGHT received at Pier 30 up to 5 P. M., and at Pier 28 up to 6:30 P. M. each evening.

JAMES FISK, Jr., President.

M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director,
CHAS. H. VAILE, General Passenger Agent,
H. H. MANGAM, Freight Agent,
NARRAGANSETT STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.

Fare always as low as by any other line.

The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT,
Capt. W. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.

From Pier No. 32, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.,

Arriving ahead of all other lines.

Tickets and state rooms secured at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway.

D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.

THE LARGEST AND MOST MAGNIFICENT RIVER STEAMERS IN THE WORLD.

THE ST. JOHN, DREW AND DEAN RICHMOND.

One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River EVERY AFTERNOON (Sundays excepted) at 5 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West and North. Returning, leave the Albany Steamboat Landing at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North. Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

LONG BRANCH EXPRESS.

On and after MONDAY, June 21, the New-Jersey Express Company will run daily Expresses between New-York and Long Branch. Orders to call for goods can be left at any of the offices of the Adams Express Company.

Goods delivered to the Adams Express wagons will be forwarded to-day as may be directed.

DUNN, Superintendent New-Jersey Express Co.

FOR CONEY ISLAND.

The steamer NAUSHON, Capt. WM. P. BAULSIER, makes regular trips to Coney Island, leaving Christopher-st., North River, at 9:20, 12:20, and 3:20. Warren-st., North River, at 9:40, 12:40, and 3:40. Pier No. 4, (Morris-st.,) North River, at 10, 1, and 4 o'clock.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., as follows:

LEAVES NEW-YORK.		LEAVES RED BANK.	
Wed., June 23...	3:30 P. M.	Wed., June 23...	7 A. M.
Thurs., June 24...	3:30 P. M.	Thurs., June 24...	7 A. M.
Sat., June 26.....	9 A. M.	Fri., June 25.....	7:30 A. M.
Sun., June 27.....	9 A. M.	Sat., June 26.....	5:30 P. M.
Mon., June 28.....	7 A. M.	Sun., June 27.....	5 P. M.
Tues., June 29.....	7 A. M.	Mon., June 28.....	11 A. M.

REGULAR SUNDAY MORNING BOAT for West Point, Cold Spring and Newburg, stopping at Yonkers each way. The favorite steamboat SLEEPY HOLLOW, Captain J. Sherman, leaves Brooklyn ferry, Brooklyn, 8 A. M.; Christopher-st., North River, 8:30; 34th-st., North River, at 9 o'clock, allowing 2 hours at Newburg. Fare 50 cents each way.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY, by Railroad time; no dust; half railroad fare.—The beautiful steamboat NELLY WHITE runs from Pier 37 E. R., foot Market-st., every afternoon at 2:45, and 37th-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning, leaves Norwalk at 7:45 A. M., on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents; excursion tickets, $1 25.

FOR GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—Landing at White Stone, Bayside Dock, (Ft. Schuyler,) Great Neck, Sands' Pt., Mott's Dock and Glenwood.—Str. Seawanhaka leaves Peck-slip every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at 4. Stopping at 37th-st. for passengers only. Commutation tickets $30 for 3 months. Packages of tickets and transient fares greatly reduc'd.

FOR CATSKILL,—STEAMERS THOMAS POWELL and NEW CHAMPION leave Franklin-st., Pier 35, foot of, daily at 9 A. M., and SATURDAYS at 2 P. M., landing at Cold Spring, Highland, Rhinebeck, Barrytown, Tivoli, Malden, West Camp, Smith's Dock and Germantown, connecting at Catskill with stages for the Catskill Mountain House and all points West.

FOR CONEY ISLAND—EAST RIVER LINE TO CONEY ISLAND.—The steamer SYLVAN SHORE, Captain E. T. WILSON, makes regular trips to Coney Island, leaving North 8th-st., Williamsburg, at 8 A. M.; Broome-st., New-York, at 8:20, 11:20 and 2:20 P. M.; Peck-slip, New-York, at 8:40, 11:40 and 2:40; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9, 12 and 3 o'clock.

REGULAR SUNDAY BOAT FOR KEYPORT.—On and after SUNDAY, June 13, the steamboat GENERAL SEDGWICK will make her regular trips from New-York and Keyport, making the usual landings. Leaving foot of Barclay-st. 9 A.M.; leaving steamboat landing, Keyport, 4 P. M.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.—The steamboat ANTELOPE leaves every morning, without exception, from the foot of Harrison-st., Jersey City, landing at 34th-st. 8½, Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, (Tarrytown and Nyack by ferry,) Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplank's.

STEAMER D. B. MARTIN, FOR Huntington, Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Bayville, daily at 4:15 P. M. from Pier No. 14 East River, first below Wall-st., touching at 37th-st. at 4:30. Fare to 37th-st. 10c., to all other landings 50c. Barney & Searing's Huntington and Oyster Bay Express on board.

REGULAR SUNDAY BOAT FOR KEYPORT.—On and after SUNDAY, June 6, the steamboat GENERAL SEDGWICK will make her regular trips from New-York and Keyport, making the usual landings. Leaving foot of Barclay-st., 9 A. M.; leaving steamboat landing, Keyport, 4 P. M.

STEAMER MARY POWELL WILL commence running SATURDAY, June 5, 1869, for Cozzens' West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, New-Hamburg, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Rondout, leaving pier foot Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 5:30.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR GLEN COVE, landing at Whitestone, Sands Point, Glenwood and Roslyn.—Steamer ARROWSMITH will leave Peck-slip, Pier No. 24, East River, SUNDAY, June 27, at 9 A. M., stopping at 37th-st. each way.

FOR CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS, &c.—The fine side-wheel steamboat STAMFORD is in good order and ready for business. Apply at the office of the Bridgeport Steamboat Company, Pier No. 35 East River.

D. D. & T. SMITH'S STEAMBOAT Line for Yonkers, Tarrytown, Nyack, Haverstraw and Piermont, all ridge daily, at 9:30, 4 and 5 P. M., from Harrison-st., Pier 34 N. R. Or on Pier. E. LANE, Agt.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, AND POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon and 3:30 P. M.; leave 34th-st., East River, at 3:40 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSIONS.

The beautiful and commodious steamer SUNNYSIDE can be chartered for the present to select parties for excursions. Apply on board, Pier No. 39 North River, or by letter to Box No. 685 Post Office.

FOR EXCURSION AND PICNIC PARTIES.—The large first-class steamboat SLEEPY HOLLOW and barges WALTER SANDS, WILLIAM MYERS, WM. J. HASKETT and MERCHANT, with steamboats of all kinds; also Dudley's Grove, Myers' Grove, Alderney Park and Raritan Beach Grove. Apply at the office of J. & E. MYERS, on board of barge IRENE, foot of Morton-st.

THE VERY FAST STEAMBOAT AR-ROWSMITH can be chartered for excursions and Sunday-school picnics to Iona or elsewhere. Iona is a most romantic spot, opposite Peekskill, in the midst of the Highlands. S. COOKCROFT, No. 171 Broadway.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLEIZED SLATE, DECORATED Marble and marble mantels, rich and elegant designs. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 805 6th-av., between 48th and 49th sts.

RAILROADS.

From Twenty-third-st.	From Chambers-st.	
		ERIE RAILWAY—Trains leave depots foot of 22d-st. and foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz.: For Paterson.
6.30 A. M.	6.45 A. M.	*Day Express*, for Rochester, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and all points West and South.
8.00 A. M.	8.00 A. M.	New and improved Drawing-room Coaches are attached to this train, running through without change.
8.30 A. M.	8.30 A. M.	*Way Train*, daily, for Greycourt and intermediate stations.
9.00 A. M.	9.00 A. M.	For Hackensack, Piermont and Monsey.
		For Paterson.
9.00 A. M.	9.15 A. M.	*Express Mail*, for Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati and all points West and South.
10.00 A. M.	10.00 A. M.	Sleeping Coaches attached from New-York to Meadville and from Susquehanna to Buffalo.
		Way Train, daily, for Port Jervis and intermediate stations.
12.00 M.	12.00 M.	For Hackensack and Paterson.
1.00 P. M.	1.00 P. M.	For Piermont and Monsey.
1.30 P. M.	1.45 P. M.	Daily for Paterson.
3.30 P. M.	3.30 P. M.	*Way Train*, for Middletown and intermediate stations. Also for Piermont.
4.00 P. M.	4.00 P. M.	For Paterson and Hackensack.
4.00 P. M.	4.15 P. M.	For Piermont and Monsey.
4.30 P. M.	4.30 P. M.	*Orange County Express*, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, (except Oxford,) to Newburg, Warwick, Montgomery, Unionville and Port Jervis.
		Way Train, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Also for Hackensack.
5.00 P. M.	5.15 P. M.	For Piermont and Monsey.
5.30 P. M.	5.30 P. M.	*Night Express*, for Rochester, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Cleveland, Cincinnati, and all points West and South.
		Sleeping Coaches attached from New-York to Buffalo.
6.00 P. M.	6.00 P. M.	*Way Trains*, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Also for Hackensack.
6.30 P. M.	6.30 P. M.	*Night Express*, daily, for all points West and South. By this train Sleeping Coaches will run through to Buffalo, Rochester, Cleveland and Cincinnati, without change.
6.30 P. M.	6.45 P. M.	For Paterson and Hackensack.
6.30 P. M.	6.30 P. M.	For Piermont.
8.00 P. M.	8.00 P. M.	*Emigrant Train*, daily, for the West.
11.30 P. M.	11.30 P. M.	*Theatre Train*, for Suffern and intermediate stations.
12.00 Mid.	12.00 Mid.	*Saturdays only*, Theatre train for Piermont.

Tickets can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241 and 207 (corner 23d-st. Fifth-av.) Broadway, and at depots foot of Chambers-st., and foot of 23d-st., New-York, and at Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.

L. D. RUCKER, Gen'l Sup't. WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

1869.

LONG BRANCH AND SEA SHORE RAILROAD. This favorite route will be reopened for the season on SATURDAY, June 5, 1869, with the splendid steamboat

MAGENTA, Captain JOHN MANNING,

leaving New-York from pier No. 28 North River, (north side of pier foot of Harclay-st.,) daily, (Sundays excepted,) at..... 4 P. M.

Leaving Long Branch at..... 7:15 A. M.

Stopping for passengers only at pier No. 4 North River at 4:15 P. M., and on the morning trip up.

Fare each way..... $1 00

Excursion tickets..... 1 50

Commutation—One month, $20; two months, $35; three months, $45.

On Wednesdays and Saturdays there will be an extra train from Long Branch to New-York at 6:20 P.M., landing at pier No. 28 about 8 P. M.

On and after July 1 two trains per day will be run each way.

Horses, carriages and general freight transported.

M. PAUL, Superintendent.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after June 1, 1869, the trains will leave the Roosevelt-st. ferry, foot of Catharine-st., as follows:

8:00 A. M. mail for Patchogue and way stations.
10:00 A. M., Merrick and all stations.
3:30 P. M. express to Patchogue, stopping at Jamaica, Valley Stream, Baldwin's, Merrick, South Oyster Bay, and all stations east except Wellwood.

Passengers by this train will be ticketed through to Bellport and Fireplace, via stage from Patchogue.

6:30 P. M. accommodation to Islip, on Saturdays through to Patchogue.

6:30 P. M. to Merrick, and on Saturdays through to Islip.

All trains will connect at Valley Stream for Rockaway. The 8:00 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. trains will connect with boat for Fire Island.

ROBERT WHITE, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.

CHANGE OF TIME.

MONDAY, April 26, 1869, Express trains will leave 26th-st. and 4th-av. at 7 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Albany, Troy, Pittsfield, &c., and Chatham Mail train will leave at 10 A. M., and Pawling train at 4:15 P. M.

JOHN BUCKHOUT, Supt., &c.

NEW-YORK, April 22, 1869.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains will leave New-York by the Pavonia ferry, foot of Chambers-st., as follows: At 9 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4:15, 5:15 and 6:30 P. M., and at 12, midnight, on Saturdays. The A. M. and 1, 4:15 and 5:15 P. M. trains run through to Monsey.

MAY 17, 1869.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOtice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

First—For building sewers in Eldridge-street between Delancey and Division, in Clinton-street between Broome and Delancey, in Columbia-street between Delancey and Rivington, in Henry-street between Gouverneur and Grand, in Monroe-street between Grand and Division, and in Cherry-street between Corlears and East streets.

Third—For building sewers in Sixth and Seventh avenues between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets, and in Seventh-avenue between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth streets.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on

First—Both sides of Second-avenue from Eighty-ninth to Ninety-fifth-street; also both sides of Third-avenue from Eighty-ninth to Ninety-fifth-street; also Eighty-ninth to Ninety-third-street; also the north side of Eighty-ninth-street and both sides of Ninetieth-street from Second to Third-avenue; also both sides of Ninety-first-street from Second to Third-avenue; also both sides of Ninety-second and Ninety-third streets from Second to Fourth-avenue; also the south side of Ninety-fourth-street from Second to Fourth-avenue.

Second—Both sides of Eldridge-street between Delancey and Rivington streets; also both sides of Clinton-street between Broome and Delancey streets; also both sides of Columbia-street between Delancey and Rivington streets; also both sides of Henry-street between Gouverneur and Grand streets; also the southerly side of East Broadway between Gouverneur and Grand streets; also the northerly side of Jackson-street between Scammel and Jackson streets; also the southerly side of Grand-street from East Broadway to Division-street; also the westerly side of Jackson-street from Madison to Henry-street; also both sides of Monroe-street from Jackson to Corlears-street; also both sides of Cherry-street from Corlears-street to East-street.

Third—Both sides of Sixth-avenue and both sides of Seventh-avenue from Thirty-first to Thirty-second-street, and both sides of Seventh-avenue from Twenty-third to Twenty-fourth-street.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to E. B. Hart, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 32 Chamberers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

E. B. HART,
RICHARD TWEED,
THOS. B. ASTEN,
RICHARD M. HENRY. } Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, June 18, 1869.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOtice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

First—For laying Nicolson pavement in Great Jones-street, from Broadway to the Bowery.

Second—For laying Nicolson pavement in Hall-place, from Sixth to Seventh-street.

Third—For building a sewer in One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, from Avenue A to First-avenue.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on

First—Both sides of Great Jones-street, from Broadway to the Bowery, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

Second—Both sides of Hall-place, from Sixth to Seventh-street, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

Third—Both sides of One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, from Avenue A to First-avenue; also, the west side of Avenue A, from One Hundred and Fourteenth-street to a point distant one hundred and fifty-one feet northerly therefrom.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to E. B. Hart, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

E. B. HART,
RICHARD TWEED,
THOS. B. ASTEN,
RICHARD M. HENRY. } Board of Assessors.

OFFICE, BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, June 18, 1869.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF William D. Veeder, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against GEORGE C. TIEMAN, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the executors, at the office of Thomas J. Northall, No. 9 Willoughby-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 27th day of November next.—Dated May 21, 1869.

GEORGE H. SIEMON, FREDERICK A. STOHLMANN, } Executors.

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IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of Rockland County, in the State of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JULIA E. FLEWWELLING, late of Nyack, Rockland County, State of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 20 West 31st-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of July next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 16, 1869.

ja18-law6mSa* WM. MACKAY, Executor.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

GRACE CHAPEL FREE CHURCH, convenient for strangers, 14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.—Rev. WALTER DELAFIELD, Minister in charge. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. Rev. C. S. KNAPP will preach at 10½ A. M.

FREE PREACHING IN COOPER IN-stitute, Room No. 18, at 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M. Subject—*The Literal, Material Resurrection of the Dead of the Family of Adam*—text, 1 Cor., xv., 35—as an answer to the Methodist minister, Mr. KEYES, who renounced the resurrection and embraced Swedenborgianism. A large painting of the resurrected righteous and wicked during the millennium and executive judgment will illustrate the sermons. All are invited.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BEtween Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. A. K. SANFORD, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. Seats free. The postponed annual Sunday School excursion will take place on THURSDAY, July 1. The boat will leave the foot of Christopher-st., North River, at 8 o'clock A. M.

OLD MARKET-ST. CHURCH.—THE semi-centennial of this Church will be held SUNDAY, June 27, at 10½ A. M., when a sermon will be preached by Rev. EDWARD HOPPER suitable to the occasion. The former members and friends of this Church are cordially invited to be present. Seats all free.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—Preaching SUNDAY in the Mariners' Church, corner of Catharine and Madison sts., by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. MURPHY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and at 7½ o'clock P. M. Preaching also at the Missions, corner Water and Dover sts. and at No. 27 Greenwich-st., at 3 o'clock P. M.

INSTALLATION SERVICES AT THE Presbyterian Church of Sea and Land, corner Market and Henry sts., on SABBATH EVENING at 7½ P. M., when Rev. EDWARD HOPPER will be installed Pastor of this Church. Rev. Drs. PRIME, ALEXANDER, KELLOG and ROWELL will conduct the services. Seats all free.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSO-ciation, No. 161 3d-av., corner of 23d-st. Monthly meeting on MONDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Address from M. H. HODDER, Esq., delegate from London Association of Young Men. The public generally are invited. L. BOLTON BANGS, Recording Secretary.

ANNUAL MISSIONARY MEETING of the Sunday School of the Fifth-av. Baptist Church, (46th-st.,) will be held on SUNDAY EVENING, June 27, at 7½ o'clock. Rev. THOMAS ARMITAGE, D.D., and Rev. J. HYATT SMITH, will address the meeting. The public are cordially invited to be present.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st.—There are religious services every SABBATH AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, consisting of short addresses and singing by the children of the institution. All are invited to attend.

S. B. HALLIDAY, Superintendent.

FRENCH EVANGELICAL CHURCH, No. 6 University-place, between Waverley-place and 8th-st.—Divine service every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. precisely, and 7½ P. M. Prayer meeting

POLITICS IN OHIO.

Addresses Before the Republican State Convention by Senator Sherman and Governor Hayes.

HON. JOHN SHERMAN presided over the Ohio Republican State Convention at Columbus, on Wednesday, and, on assuming the chair, addressed the delegates as follows:

GENTLEMEN: I return you my grateful acknowledgments for the honor of presiding over this Convention. Fortunately, our task is a very easy one, for the popular will has already pre-formed the principal duty of a State Convention by designating some of the standard-bearers of the Republican Party of Ohio in this campaign. They have been tried, and found worthy, and you will, no doubt, give them the highest reward of a public officer—a hearty and generous approval of their official conduct. As to our platform of principles, it is hardly necessary for the Republican Party to do more than to point to the wonderful history of the last fourteen years, the events of which have been moulded in a great measure by the great party to which we belong. We found all branches of the Government under the absolute dominion of an oligarchy of slaveholders—with JEFFERSON DAVIS at the head of the Cabinet, TOOMBS blustering in the Senate and violent men controlling everything in the House of Representatives. Every public measure depended upon whether it would tend to extend or strengthen slavery. To this purpose fraud and violence, corruption and public patronage were marshaled under the name and by the Democratic Party. It was the turning point in our history, and the issue was a government for free men or a government for slaves. The Republican Party sprang from the protesting elements of the old parties. Fourteen years ago the first Republican State Convention of Ohio was held in this city and proclaimed that all just Governments rested upon the consent of the governed. That slavery was exceptional—contrary to the genius of our institutions, and ought not to be extended—and that liberty and equality before the law was the birthright of every American citizen. There we took our stand, and in success and in defeat—in peace and in war, through a struggle that has excited the wonder of the world—there we stand to-day. Slavery and all its incidents are abolished—and the wonder now is that any man could ever have defended so atrocious a system. Our Republican Government, tested by the severest strains, now no longer regarded by any one as a mere confederacy of States, proudly takes its place among the most powerful nations of the world. We have yet only to inscribe upon the Constitutions of the United States, and of Ohio, what now is the law in most of the States, that all men are equal before the law, and shall enjoy equal rights and privileges, unless they forfeit their equality by crime. I know that this Convention will not shrink from this issue. In our national affairs we can rely with unwavering confidence in the honesty and patriotism of the President of the United States. He will do nothing but what he believes to be right, and the accuracy of his judgment has repeatedly stood the test of time. We can support the Administration not only with the independence of freemen, but with the charity of friendly confidence. He will obey the law, and execute it in the spirit of liberty. No man doubts that he will maintain the honor of our country in all questions with foreign powers, yet with a sincere desire for peace and harmony, and he will maintain untarnish the honor of the country by a strict compliance with all public engagements—by a faithful performance of every contract according to its letter and spirit. Under him our rapid physical development will go on. Immigration will be encouraged, new avenues of trade will be opened, and I trust the spirit of local jealousy and restriction will give way to a national spirit that will secure to every American citizen protection and equality in every State and community in our broad land. In Ohio, at least, we have had enough intolerance and caste by our Legislature to last us for a generation. Let us, then, gentlemen of the Convention, enter upon the discharge of our duty to-day, proud of the generous principles of the Republican Party, of the happy influence upon our recent history, and secure of their full triumph by the judgment of an intelligent people. I thank you, gentlemen, again for the honor of this position, and beg your indulgence in the discharge of its duties.

SPEECH OF GOVERNOR HAYES.

After his nomination for Governor General R. B. HAYES was informed of the fact by a Committee, and, returning with them at their invitation to the Convention, delivered the following address:

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN: The honor conferred upon me by the Convention, and the very generous and hearty way in which it has been done, demand from me a most grateful and sincere acknowledgment. The approval of my efforts to discharge my official duty, implied in your tender of a renomination is exceedingly welcome to my feelings, and is accepted, I assure you, with the deepest gratitude. The circumstances of this occasion do not permit me to enter upon any extended discussion of the topics belonging to the canvass for which we are now preparing. I will, however, occupy a few minutes of your time in presenting considerations which it is my purpose to discuss before the people, with more ample details of facts and figures, during the progress of the contest.

DEMOCRATIC PROMISES.

Twice since the organization of existing political parties the people of Ohio have trusted the law-making power of the State in the hands of the Democratic Party. They first tried the experiment twelve years ago, and such were the results that ten years elapsed before they ventured upon a repetition of it. Two years ago, in a time of reaction that was general throughout the country, the Democratic Party, by a minority of the popular vote, having large advantages in the apportionment, obtained complete control of the Legislature in both of its branches. They came into power proclaiming that the past ought to be forgotten; that old issues and divisions should be laid aside; that new ideas and new measures required attention; and they were particularly emphatic and earnest in declaring that the enormous burdens of debt and taxation, under which the people were struggling, made retrenchment and economy the supreme duty of the hour.

DEMOCRATIC PERFORMANCES.

These were their promises, and the manner in which they were kept is now before the people for their judgment. Disregarding the well-known and solemn expressed will of Ohio they began the business of their first session by passing fruitless resolutions to rescind the ratification of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States. They placed on the statute book visible admixture bills to deprive citizens of the right of suffrage—a constitutional right long enjoyed and perfectly well settled by repeated decisions of the highest Court having jurisdiction of the question. They repealed the law allowing, after the usual residence, the disabled veterans of the Union army to vote in the town-ship in which the National Soldiers' Home is situated, and enacted a law designed to deprive of the right of suffrage a large number of young men engaged in acquiring an education at "any school, seminary, academy, college, university or other institution of learning." To prevent citizens who were deprived of their constitutional rights by these acts, from obtaining prompt relief in the Supreme Court, they passed a law prohibiting that Court from taking up causes on its docket according to its own judgment of what was demanded by public justice in any case "except where the person seeking relief had been convicted of murder in the first degree, or of a crime, the punishment of which was confinement in the Penitentiary." I believe it is the general judgment of the people of Ohio that the passage of these measures, unconstitutional as some of them are, and unjust as they all are, was mainly due to the fact that the classes of citizens disfranchised by them do not commonly vote with the Democratic Party. The Republican Party condemns all such legislation and demands its repeal. On the important subject of suffrage General GRANT, in his Inaugural Message, expresses the convictions of the Republican Party. He says: "The question of suffrage is one which is likely to agitate the public so long as a portion of the citizens of the nation are excluded from its privileges in any State. It seems to me very desirable that this question should be settled now, and I entertain the hope and express the desire that it may be by the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution." During the canvass which resulted in the election of the late Democratic Legislature the Republicans were charged with having used $600,000, raised for the relief of soldiers families, to pay the State debt, and this charge was insisted upon, notwithstanding a majority of the Democratic members had supported measure. The idea ran that if everywhere hold out that the Democratic Party were successful this money would be restored to the relief fund and expended for the benefit of the soldiers. The failure to redeem this pledge is aggravated by the fact that the Legislature, by a strictly party vote in the Senate, refused to provide for the support of soldiers, destitute orphans at Homes to be established without expense to the State, by the voluntary contributions of patriotic and charitable people.

DEMOCRATIC EXTRAVGANCE.

But of all the pledges upon which the Democratic Party obtained power in the last Legislature, the most important, and those in regard to which the just expectations of the people have been most signally disappointed, are their pledges in relation to financial affairs—to the penditure, to debt and to taxation. Upon this subject the people are compelled to feel a very deep interest. The flush times of the war have been followed by a financial reaction, and for the last three or four years the country has been on the verge of a financial crisis. The burdens of taxation bear heavily upon labor and upon capital. The Democratic Party, profuse alike of accusations against their adversaries, and of promises of retrenchment and reform, were clothed with power to deal with the heaviest part of these burdens, viz: with the expenditures, debts, assessments and taxes which are authorized by State legislation. The results of their two years of power are now before the people. They are contained in the sixty-fifth and sixty-sixth volumes of the Laws of Ohio. Let any Republican diligently study these volumes and he will fully comprehend the meaning of Job when he said, "Oh! that mine adversary had written a book." No intelligent man can read carefully these volumes, and note the number and character of the laws increasing the expenses and liabilities of the State, and authorizing additional debts and additional taxation for city and village, for county and township purposes without having the conviction forced upon him that the gentlemen who enacted these laws hold to the opinion that the way to increase wealth is to increase taxation, and that public debts are public blessings. When the late Democratic Legislature assembled, they found the revenue raised yearly in Ohio by taxation to pay the interest on the State and local debts and for State and local expenditures was $20,353,515 34. This is at the rate of almost $40 for every vote cast in the State at the last election, and exceeds $7 for each inhabitant of the State. Of this large sum collected annually by direct taxation less than one-fifth, or $3,961,099 79, was for State purposes, and more than four-fifths, or $16,272,515 36, was for local purposes. The increase of taxation for State purposes during the last few years has been small, but many items of taxation for local purposes are increasing rapidly. The taxation, for example, in the thirty-three cities of the State has increased until, according to the report of the Auditor of the State, "in several the rates of levy exceed three per cent., and the average rate in all is but a little short of three per cent." In this condition of the financial affairs of the State, and in the embarrassed and depressed condition of the business of the country, the duty of the Legislature was plain. They were to see that no unnecessary additional burdens were imposed upon the people—that all wholesome restraints and limitations upon the power of local authorities to incur debts and levy taxes should be preserved and enforced, and especially that no increase of liabilities should be authorized except in cases of pressing necessity. Now consider the facts. These gentlemen professed to be scrupulously strict in their observance of the requirements of the Constitution. Yet under provisions which contemplate one legislative session in two years they held two sessions in the same year, and three sessions in their term of two years. They were in session two hundred and sixty days—longer than was ever before known in Ohio, and at an expense of $250,624 10—more than double that of their Republican predecessors. They created between thirty and forty new offices, at a cost to the people for salaries, fees and expenses of at least $75,000 per annum. They added to the State liabilities for various purposes about $1,500,000. In order to avoid an increase of taxes levied for State purposes, they diminished the sum levied to pay the State debt, and increased the levy for other State purposes almost $600,000. The acts of the last Legislature in relation to local debts and local taxes are of the most extraordinary character. These acts relate to raising money for county purposes, for township purposes, for city and village purposes, and for special purposes. These taxes or debts are levied or incurred under the direction of county commissioners, township trustees, or of city or village councils, who derive their authority exclusively from State legislation. The State Legislature has therefore the control of the whole matter. Now, the general statement which I wish to make, and which I believe is sustained by the facts, is that the late Democratic Legislature authorized greater local pecuniary burdens to be imposed upon the people of Ohio, without their consent, than was ever before authorized by any General Assembly, either in peace or war, since the organization of our State Government. Sixty or seventy different acts were passed authorizing debts to be contracted, amounting in the aggregate to more than $25,000,000. A large part of them bear eight per cent. interest, and a very small part bear less than seven and three-tenths per cent. interest. And they passed seventy or eighty acts by which additional taxes were authorized to the amount of over $10,000,000. Now it is to be hoped, as to a considerable part of the local debts and local taxes authorized by the late Democratic Legislature, that the people will not be burdened with them. It is to be hoped that County Commissioners, City Councils, and other local boards will show greater moderation and economy in the exercise of their dangerous and oppressive powers under the laws than was exhibited in their enactment. But in any event, nothing is more certain than that the people of Ohio have great reason to apprehend that the evil consequences of these laws will be felt in their swollen tax bills for many years. It is probable that many of the acts to which I have alluded, creating additional offices, incurring State liabilities and authorizing local debts and taxes were required by sound policy. But a candid investigation will show that the larger part of these enormous burdens of expenditure, debt and taxation could and ought to have been avoided.

REFORMS IMPERATIVE.

The last Legislature afforded examples of many of the worst evils to which legislative bodies are liable—long sessions, excessive legislation, unnecessary expenditures, and recklessness in authorizing local debts and local taxes. These evils have increased, are increasing, and ought to be diminished." Let there be reform as to all of them. Especially let the people of all parties insist that the parent evil—long legislative sessions—shall be reformed altogether. Let the bad precedent of two sessions, set by the last Legislature, be condemned, and the practice of short sessions established. With the average rate of taxation in the cities and large towns of the State—nearly three per cent.—legitimate business and industry cannot continue to thrive if the rate of taxation continues to increase. With the rates of interest for public debts, ranging from seven and three-tenths per cent. to eight per cent., the reckless increase of such debts must stop, or will seriously affect the prosperity of the State. These are subjects which deserve, and which, I trust, will receive the profound attention of the people in the pending canvass. It is said that one of the ablest Democratic members of the last Legislature declared at its close that "enough had been done to keep the Democratic Party out of power in Ohio for twenty years." Let the Republican Press and Republican speakers see to it that the history of the acts of that body be spread fully before the people, and I entertain no doubt that the declaration will be substantially made good.

THE PRESENT CAMPAIGN.

It is probable that the discussions of the present canvass will turn more upon State legislation and less upon national affairs than those of any year since 1865. Neither Senators nor Representatives in Congress are to be chosen. But it is an important State election, and will be regarded as having a bearing on national politics. The Republicans of Ohio heartily approve of the principles of General GRANT's inaugural message, and are gratified by the manner in which he is dealing with the leading questions of the first three months of his Administration. Under President JOHNSON, Secretary MCCULLOCH hoarded millions of gold to enable him to maintain a wretched rivalry with the gold gamblers of New-York City. The nation was defrauded of its just dues, and the national debt increased from Nov. 1, 1867, to Nov. 1, 1868, $35,625,102 81. General GRANT began his financial policy by revoking his predecessor's pardons of revenue robbers, and by cutting down expenses in all directions; and Secretary BOUTWELL disposes of surplus gold in the purchase of interest-bearing bonds to the amount of two millions a week, and in his first quarter reduces the national debt more than twenty millions of dollars. The two Democratic JOHNSONS, ANDREW and REVERDY, furnished their ideas of a foreign policy in the Johnson-Clarendon treaty. They undertook to settle the American claims against England on account of the *Alabama* outrage by the award of a Commission, one-half of whose members were to be chosen by England, and the other half by the United States, and in case of a disagreement an umpire was to be chosen by lot. That is to say, a great national controversy involving grave questions of international law, and claims of undoubted validity amounting to millions of money, was to be decided by the toss of a copper! The administration of Gen. GRANT crushed the disgraceful treaty, and proposes to deal with England on the principle laid down in Gen. GRANT's inaugural. The United States will treat all other nations "as equitable law requires individuals to deal with each other," but "if others depart from this rule in their dealings with us, we may be compelled to follow their precedent.

THE ADMINISTRATION AND RECONSTRUCTION.

On the great question of reconstruction, in what a masterly way, and with what marked success, has General GRANT's Administration begun. Congress had fixed its day of adjournment, and all plans for reconstructing the three unrepresented States had been postponed until next December. At this juncture General GRANT, on the 7th of April last, sent to Congress a special message recommending that before its adjournment it take the necessary steps for the restoration of the State of Virginia to its proper relations to the Union. As the ground of his recommendation he said: "I am led to make this recommendation from the confident hope and belief that the people of that State are now ready to cooperate with the National Government in bringing it again into such relations to the Union as is right and soon as possible to establish and maintain, and to give to all its people those equal rights under the law which were asserted in the Declaration of Independence in the words of one of the most illustrious of its sons." The message of the President was referred in the House of Representatives, to the Committee on Reconstruction. That Committee the next day reported a bill for the reconstruction of Virginia, and also of Mississippi and Texas. The character of the bill sufficiently appears by the first two sections relative to Virginia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States, at such time as he may deem best for the public interests, may submit the Constitution which was framed by the Convention which met in Richmond, Va., on Tuesday, the 3d day of December, 1867, to the registered voters of said State, for ratification or rejection; and may also submit to a separate vote such provisions of said Constitution as he may deem best.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That at the same election the registered voters of said State may vote for and elect members of the General Assembly of said State, and all the officers of said State provided for by the said Constitution, and for members of Congress; and the officer commanding the District of Virginia shall cause the lists of registered voters of said State to be revised and corrected prior to such election, and for that purpose may appoint such registrars as he may deem necessary. And said election shall be held, and returns thereof made, in the manner provided by the election ordinance adopted by the Convention which framed said Constitution.

It will be seen that by this bill the people of Virginia were to proceed in the work of reconstruction at such time as the President might deem best, and that such reconstruction in all its parts was to be on the basis of equal political rights. The Constitution to be submitted was framed by a Convention, in the election of which colored citizens participated, and of which colored men were members. The "registered voters" who were to vote on its ratification or rejection, and also for members of the General Assembly, for State officers and for members of Congress, include the colored men of Virginia; and if the Constitution is adopted, it secures to them equal political rights in that State. The remaining reckless of the bill provide for the reconstruction of Mississippi and Texas on the same principles, and left the time and manner to the discretion of the President. This bill was reported to the House of Representatives, and unanimously agreed upon by a committee of which four members were Democrats. The most distinguished Democratic Representatives of the States of New-York and Pennsylvania advocated its passage. Out of about seventy Democratic members of the House, only twenty-five voted against it, and the only Democratic members from Ohio who voted on the passage of the bill, voted for it. It thus appears that upon the recommendation of General GRANT even the Democratic Party of Ohio, by their representatives in Congress, voted for equal political rights in Virginia, Mississippi and Texas! And to-day the great body of the people of those States, Democrats and Conservatives as well as Republicans, have yielded assent to that great principle. In view of these facts, I submit that I am fully warranted in saying that General GRANT has begun the work of reconstruction in a masterly way and with marked success.

CONCLUSION.

Again thanking you for the honor you have done me, I repeat, in conclusion, what I said two years ago. The people represented in this Convention mean that the State of Ohio in the great progress, "whose leading object is to elevate the condition of men, to lift artificial weights from all shoulders, to clear the paths of laudable pursuits for all, and to afford all an unfettered start and a fair chance in the race of life," shall tread no more stops backward. I shall enter upon my part of the labors of the canvass believing that the Union Republican Party is battling for the right, and with undoubting confidence that the goodness of the cause will supply the weakness of its advocates, and command in the result that triumphant success which it deserves.

THE FILLIBUSTERS.

One of the Chieftains Bailed—Two Others Unable to Furnish Security—A Graver Charge.

Colonel CURRIER who was arrested on Thursday, and confined in Ludlow-street Jail, charged with being a leader of the Cuban filibusters, was brought up yesterday in the United States Commissioner's Court, and set at liberty on bail by Commissioner SHIELDS. Mr. THOMAS MILLER became security for his keeping the peace in bonds amounting to $2,500, and also for his appearance in $5,000.

Yesterday afternoon Captain CLANCY and V. MICHELOWSKY, who were arrested on Thursday evening, charged with participating in the Cuban expedition, were brought before Commissioner SHIELDS. Being unable to furnish the required bail, amounting to $7,500, they were remanded to Ludlow-street Jail.

Mr. MICHELOWSKY is also accused of having passed a forged check for $500. Deputy-Marshal SHIPP was told of this charge by two gentlemen while escorting the prisoner back to the jail. They said that the accused owed a bill at the Metropolitan Hotel, in payment of which he tendered a check for $500, afterwards discovered to be a forgery. Captain CLANCY acknowledged that he had been employed by the Cuban leaders in this City as a drill-master.

Cuban Volunteers from Newark.

A large number of returned volunteers have left Newark to join Colonel RYAN's men in Jersey CITY, and to be ready when the order for embarkation is given.

Alaska—Interesting Antiquities from the Territory.

EDWARD G. FAST, late officer of Engineers on the staff of General JEFF. C. DAVIS, commander of that Military District, has recently returned to this City with a valuable collection of Alaskan curiosities and antiquities, which he obtained by purchase from the natives and otherwise. There are more than 2,000 most valuable and unique specimens of antique ware. The collection was first exhibited in San Francisco, and is now presented to a New-York public at Clinton Hall, Eighth-street.

The collection is divided into ten classes, the first of which is composed of antiquities found in ancient graves, consisting of carvings in bone, wood and stone, among which are war helmets cut in wood, idols resembling those of the North American tribes, charms, stone vessels, smoking pipes, necklaces of walrus teeth, rattles used in the dance and games, and models of paddles. Class two, (excepting perhaps the inscriptions on stone and mineralogical specimens, the most interesting of the collection,) contains a large assortment of guns, pistols, spears and daggers. The former two, consisting principally of those arms from the long-barreled shot-gun with flint lock, down to the best "Parker, Field & Co., 1866," most of which were the manufacture of the Russian Government, though some of the older guns bear evidently of native workmanship in working. The spears and daggers (the manufacture of which is claimed to be a lost art among the present natives) would do no discredit to any modern manufacturer. The specimens of basketware and hats made from a root, and somewhat similar to the Panama hat, and which are very strong, manufactured by the natives, certainly do them credit, and will compare favorably with anything similar found in the New-York market. Their horn spoons carved from whalebone are superior to any hitherto known as having come over in the *Mayflower*. Both in material and execution. The charming instruments, dresses, Aleutian curiosities, coins, geological specimens, and others too numerous to mention here, will well repay a visit from the curiosity-seeker, the student of history, or the enterprising speculator in the manufactures or hidden minerals of this newborn member of the national family.

More Incendiarism in Williamsburg.

This morning about 1:45 o'clock Officer McKEE, of the Forty-sixth Precinct Police, discovered a fire in a three-story frame house on the northeast corner of Graham-avenue and Herbert-street, used on the lower floor as a butcher-shop, and on the upper floors as a tenement-house. The fire had evidently been made by some rascal who first packed brown paper, saturated with kerosene oil, between the clap-boards, and then set the combustible stuff on fire. A soda-water bottle, partly filled with kerosene oil, was found beneath the fire by Assistant Fire Marshal KEADY this morning, and he is now engaged in investigating the matter. Had the officer been less prompt in putting out the fire, it is probable that several lives would have been lost, as the flames had already gained considerable headway and were within a few feet of the stairs. There was a large dog chained in the yard within ten feet of where the fire occurred. The finding of the kerosene bottle, the hour at which the fire occurred, and other incidents connected with the case, go to show that it was probably made by some of the bunk-room graduates who infest the district.

Woman's Suffrage Meeting.

The Woman's Suffrage Association held the second of its series of meetings in the Congressional Districts, last evening, at the residence of Mrs. Dr. LOZIER, in West Thirty-fourth-street. A good number of ladies and gentlemen filled the parlors, and several impromptu speeches were made. Mrs. CLEMENCE S. LOZIER, M. D., presided and we'comed the audience.

Miss ANTHONY announced that a semi-annual meeting of the National Woman's Suffrage Association would be held in some Western city in the middle of November. These district meetings are held to appoint delegates to the Saratoga Convention of Women, to be held in July, which proposes to organize a Woman's State Suffrage Association. After ward, district and local organizations will be formed. She closed by stating that at the next meeting of Congress a monster petition would be presented in favor of woman's suffrage, and that Congress would not adjourn without drawing up an amendment favorable to the cause.

The meeting being open, remarks were made by Mrs. NORTON, Mrs. LOZIER, Mrs. BLAKE, Mr. NEWBOULD, Mr. O'CONNOR and others.

The following delegates were elected to represent the Eighth district: Mrs. A. H. GIBBON, Mrs. E. B. PHELPS, Mrs. C. S. LOZIER, M. D.

The meeting for the Ninth District will be held on Monday night, at the house of the Sheltering Arms in One Hundred and First-street near Eighth-avenue.

Irish Republican National Convention.

The following gentlemen will represent New-York City and Brooklyn at the forthcoming Irish Republican National Convention to be held at Chicago on the 4th of July: Captain Joseph Murphy, Daniel R. Lyddy, Colonel T. J. Kelly, Captain Eugene O'Shea, Wm. H. Grace, Colonel John Beattie, Colonel M. W. Burns, John D. McGrath, Mark Lanigan, Thomas M. C. McGrane, Captain Joseph M. Gibbons, Dennis Shea, Michael Savin, Captain Michael O'Rorke, Dr. David Bell, Joseph J. C. Clarke, Captain W. S. O'Brien, Colonel T. Hanley, General J. P. McIvor, General P. H. Jones, Patrick O'Rorke, Captain D. J. Hogan, Thos. A. Masterson, Dennis McLaughlin, A. M. Sullivan, Captain Wilson Berryman, Captain Michael Maguire, New-York. General William De Lacy, Captain P. D. Sullivan, Colonel James Kavanagh, General James L. Kiernan, Captain Maurice Fitzferris, W. H. Gleavey, Captain P. J. Kavanagh, Brooklyn.

The delegates will meet on Thursday evening, July 1, at the office of the *Irish Republic* newspaper, where their certificates will be in readiness, signed by MICHAEL SCANLAN, Chairman, Colonel T. HANLEY, Secretary.

Result of the Encounter Between Two Lawyers.

Coroner WHITEHILL last evening impaneled a jury and took the *ante-mortem* statement of Mr. PETER ROSS, a lawyer, doing business at No. 9 Murray-street, New-York, and residing at No. 192 Broadway, Williamsburg, who lies in a critical condition at his residence, the result of injuries received on the 21st inst. at the hands of Mr. HUGH REAVEY, also a lawyer, doing business at No. 7 Murray-street, New-York. Mr. ROSS states that on the day in question he called at the office of Mr. REAVEY to obtain possession of some law papers belonging to him, which Mr. REAVEY had refused to deliver up, when he was set upon without any provocation and badly beaten, and his leg broken by Mr. REAVEY and another party unknown. The Coroner has issued a warrant for the arrest of Mr. REAVEY.

Anniversary Reception by Company G, Twenty-second Regiment.

The officers and members of Company G, Twenty-second Regiment, gave their numerous friends a reception and supper last evening, at the Regimental Armory in Fourteenth-street. The occasion was intended to commemorate the eighth anniversary of the organization. The affair was well attended, and proved a decided success. After a well-spread table had been assaulted and carried by storm, several toasts were heartily given and as happily responded to. Lieutenant-Colonel PORTER, in the opening speech, spoke highly of the Company as an organization, and congratulated Captain MCGRATH on his accession to the command. He somewhat saddened the festivities, however, by informally announcing the approaching resignation of Colonel REMMEY. After a really pleasant time the guests separated from their hosts, evidently well pleased with their evening's entertainment.

The Eighth District Republicans.

The Union Republican Association of the Eighth Assembly District met at Runk's Hotel last evening, Mr. JOHN W. FARMER in the Chair.

After the transaction of some routine business, the Committee on Patronage reported that they had secured some appointments in the Custom-house and Internal Revenue Department, and had been promised others.

Mr. GEORGE A. FOSTER sent in his resignation as a delegate to the General Committee, and Mr. BENJAMIN F. SCHAFFER was elected in his place.

Mr. SCHAFFER returned thanks for the honor done him.

A Committee on Organization was then appointed, and the Association soon afterward adjourned.

Yellow Fever at Quarantine.

Since the transfer to the United States steamer *Frolic*, no new cases of yellow fever have occurred among the officers and crew of the *Saratoga*. Lieutenant H. C. RAEBEL, of the *Saratoga*, died at 2 o'clock A. M. yesterday, on board the hospital-ship *Illinois*.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

New-York.

On Wednesday evening the members of the "M. T. U.," a Masonic school of instruction, with a number of their friends, enjoyed a superb concert at their rooms, corner of Grand and Ludlow streets. In the midst of the musical programme the President of the school, Mr. GEORGE W. ANDERSON, was presented with an elegant and costly gold chain, which he received with evident gratitude. The presentation remarks were made by Messrs. JOHN J. FOX and JAMES SINCLAIR, whose well-timed remarks, like those of the recipient of the gift, were enthusiastically welcomed. Mr. ANDERSON has acquired the reputation of being a first-class teacher of the Masonic Ritual.

The annual festival of Sabbath School No. 59 of the Presbyterian Church took place last evening in the lecture-room of the Historical Society Library, where the congregation to which it is attached worships on Sundays. The school consists of 160 children, who were nearly all present. Singing, prayer and Scripture reading both preceded and interspersed the other proceedings. An address was delivered by Rev. Dr. GEORGE S. CHAMBERS, pastor of the congregation.

To-morrow morning Rev. H. D. NORTHRUP will preach a sermon on "The Life of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND," in the West Twenty-third-street Presbyterian Church, near Seventh-avenue.

Three laborers named PATRICK DOLAN, THOMAS KELLY and JAMES DORRS, were severely injured yesterday, by the premature explosion of a blast in Sixtieth-street.

A young man named ARTHUR WALSH, residing at No. 163 West Thirty-first-street, was drowned while bathing at Cold Spring on the Hudson, yesterday afternoon, having gone there with an excursion party from the Thirtieth-street Methodist Episcopal Sunday School.

An unknown man dropped dead yesterday in Varick-street, near King; probably a case of sun-stroke.

Brooklyn.

Montague-street is now in the hands of a gang of laborers, preparing the cobble-stone basis for the Scrimshaw concrete pavement.

The new pavement of a large portion of the Washington-avenue addition, across the Wallabout basin, is now being torn up by the laborers engaged in laying the track of the Hunter's Point and South Ferry Railroad.

Last evening some river pirates were observed taking a bag of coffee, of the value of $30 from the Empire Store Dock. The Police were them chase, and they landed their boat at the foot of Jay-street, and fled. The coffee was recovered, but none of the thieves were captured.

New-Jersey.

The arrests in the case of freight-car thieves in Jersey City, have, with one exception, been effected. The silk, it will be remembered, was stolen from a freight-car while in transit between Jersey City and Paterson. Nearly all the property has been recovered. One of the parties arrested is a junk-dealer of Hudson City. Chief FOWLER, and Officer CARROLL, of Jersey City, Chief ROBINSON, and Officer SWEENY, of Hudson City, a New-York and a Paterson detective have had the matter in hand.

The first rail on the Swedesborough Railroad was laid yesterday. The grading of the road has been completed, and the ties and iron purchased. The Company expect to have the road in running order by the middle of September.

All the stock of the Camden and Philadelphia Bridge Company has been taken, it is said, and the first ten per cent. installment of $200,000 actually paid down.

The total tax on incomes assessed in Newark, as appearing upon the books of the Collector of Internal Revenue of this district, for the past year amount to $228,219 68.

GEORGE WALKER, aged about 30, was brought, yesterday morning, before Recorder MARTINDALE, of Jersey City, on the charge of having criminally assaulted, on Thursday evening, a young girl named MARY JANE STEVENS. The prisoner was remanded, awaiting an order for his removal to Elizabeth, where it is alleged the crime was committed.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Friday, June 25—11 A. M.

Consols open at 92¾ for money, and 93 for the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds, 80¾. Erie Railway Shares, 19¾; Illinois Central, 94¾.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, June 25—11 A. M.

COTTON—The market opens firm; Middling Uplands, 12¼d.; Middling Orleans, 12¾d. The sales of the day are estimated at 12,000 bales. The sales of the week have been 85,000 bales, of which 16,000 were taken for export and 12,000 on speculation. The stock in port and on shipboard is estimated at 338,000 bales, of which 312,000 are American.

LONDON, Friday, June 25—2 P. M.

Consols for money, 92¾; for account, 92¾@93. United States Five-twenty Bonds, 80¾.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, June 25—2 P. M.

COTTON—The stock at sea bound to this port is estimated at 899,000 bales, of which 79,000 are from the United States.

TRADE REPORT—Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester are quiet but firm.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is dull. Corn, 30s. ℔ quarter for Old Mixed Western. Peas, 38s. ℔ 504 lbs. Wheat, 10s. 2d. ℔ cental for California White, and 9s. 1d. for No. 2 Red Western.

PROVISIONS—Lard is firm but unchanged.

HAVRE, Friday, June 25.

COTTON—The market opens firm both on the spot and afloat: Low Middlings, afloat, 145f. ℔ cwt.

LONDON, Friday, June 25—4:30 P. M.

Consols closed at 92¾ for money, and 92¾ for account. United States Five-twenty Bonds, 80¾. Erie Railway Shares, 19¾; Illinois Central, 94¾.

PARIS, Friday, June 25.

The Bourse is flat.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, June 25—4:30 P. M.

COTTON—The market closed quiet. Middling Uplands, 12¼d.; Middling Orleans, 12¾d. The sales of the day have footed up 12,000 bales.

LONDON, Friday, June 25.

Linseed Cakes, £10 2s. ℔ ton for thin oblong.

Petroleum, 40¾f. for Standard White.

HAVRE, Friday, June 25.

Cotton closed firm for stock on spot and to arrive.

FRANKFORT, Friday, June 25.

United States Five-twenties closed at 86⅛@86¼.

HAVANA, Thursday, June 24.

SUGAR—Market active at 8½c. @8¾c. for No. 12 Dutch Standard. There is a better feeling in the market and a large speculative inquiry. EXCHANGE—On London, 13@14 ℔ cent. premium; on Paris, par@⅛ ℔ cent. premium; on United States, 60 days' sight, gold, 2@2¼ ℔ cent. premium; in currency, 60 days' sight, 25½c. @25¾c. discount.

HAVANA, Friday, June 25.

SUGAR market to-day is quiet; business light; prices unchanged.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Friday, June 25.

FLOUR quiet, at $5 25@$6 25 for Spring Extras. WHEAT quiet and easier; sales of No. 2 at $1 25@$1 27; No. 3 at $1 22½. CORN quiet and firmer; sales of No. 1 at 70¼c.; No. 2 at 69¼c.@70c. OATS dull and weaker; sales of No. 2 at 61c.@61¼c. RYE quiet and easier; sales of No. 1 at $1 07@$1 08; No. 2 at $1 05@$1 06. BARLEY dull, at $1 40@$1 60. HIGHWINES quiet and lower; sales at 94½c. @95c., closing with sellers at 94½c. MESS PORK, $33 25. LARD nominal at 19½c. Shoulders, 12¾c. CATTLE quiet and easier at $3 20@$5 50 for Fair to Good; $6 87½@$7 50 for Good to Choice. Live HOGS steady and quiet at $8 80@$9 30 for Good to Choice; $9 37½@$9 70 for Extra to Prime. RECEIPTS—3,800 bbls. Flour, 107,000 bushels Wheat, 71,000 bushels Corn, 26,000 bushels Oats, 1,700 bushels Rye, 4,800 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—4,500 bbls. Flour, 115,000 bushels Wheat, 127,000 bushels Corn, 8,000 bushels Oats, 3,500 bushels Rye, 7,500 Hogs. FREIGHTS dull.

NEW ORLEANS, Friday, June 25.

COTTON—Receipts to-day, 240 bales; for the week, 1,226 bales, gross; 1,182 net; exports to-day, 1,093 bales; for the week—to Great Britain, 7,518; to Vera Cruz, 228; coastwise, 6,447; stock, 17,307 bales. Sales to-day, 226 bales; for the week, 1,680 bales; Middling, 31¼c. GOLD, 127¼@127⅝. Sterling EXCHANGE, 150¾@151; New-York Sight Exchange ¼ ℔ cent. premium. FLOUR—Superfine, $8 75; Double Extra, $9 50; Treble Extra, $9 75. CORN firm; White, 82½c. OATS, 71c. BRAN, $1 10. HAY—Prime, $25 50@$26. PORK, $34 75. BACON is retailing at 15c.@16¾c. @18¾c. LARD—Tierce, 20c.@21c.; Keg, 20¼c.@22c. SUGAR easier; Common, 9¾c.@10¾c.; Prime, 11¾c. MOLASSES steady; fermenting, 40c.@64c. WHISKY quiet; Western Rectified, 95c. COFFEE—Fair, 14¼c.@15¾c.; Prime, 16¾c. @18¾c.

BUFFALO, Friday, June 25.

FLOUR dull; sales, 350 bbls. No. 2 City-Ground Spring at $6 50. WHEAT inactive; only sales reported, 7,500 bushels No. 2 Chicago, to arrive, at $1 22. CORN dull and steady; sales 20,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 75c.; 10,000 bushels per sample and 5,000 Kiln-dried at 70c. OATS—Fair demand; sales, 42,000 bushels Western at 67c. PORK and LARD steady. HIGHWINES dull and nominal at 97c.@98c. RECEIPTS—Flour, 11,000 bbls.; Wheat, 52,000 bushels; Corn, 85,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Flour, none; Wheat, 50,000 bushels; Corn, 70,000 bushels; Oats, 27,000 bushels. FREIGHTS, weaker; Wheat, 13¼c.@13½c.; Corn, 11c.@11¼c.; Oats, 7½c. to New-York.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, June 25.

TOBACCO steady but unchanged. COTTON nominal. FLOUR dull; Superfine, $4 50@$4 75; Extra, $5@$5 50; Double Extra, $5 75@$6; Treble Extra, $6 75@$7 25. WHEAT dull; No. 1 Spring, $1 12½@$1 13; No. 1 do., $1 14@$1 15; Prime to Choice Fall, $1 20@$1 40. CORN firmer and unchanged. OATS firm; Free in the elevator, 56c.; Common to Choice, in store, 57c.@60c. RYE dull at $1 10. PROVISIONS quiet. MESS PORK, $33@$34. BACON—Shoulders, 14½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 18c.; Clear Sides, 18¾c.; Loose Country Shoulders, 13c.; Country Clear Sides, loose, 17½c. LARD, nothing doing. WHISKY dull at 96c. RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,200 bbls., Wheat, 8,500 bushels; Corn, 13,000 bushels; Oats, 9,500 bushels.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, June 25.

COTTON steady; Middling Uplands, 33c.@33½c.; Middling Gulf, 34c. FLOUR steady; sales 2,000 bbls. Northwestern Extra Family, $6@$6 75; Pennsylvania do. do., $6@$6 50; Ohio do. do., $6@$6 50. RYE FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT comes in slowly, but prices unchanged. RYE steady at $1 30. CORN in fair demand; sales 5,000 bushels Yellow, unchanged; Mixed Western, 90c.@92c. OATS steady at 72c.@76c. GROCERIES and PROVISIONS unchanged. PETROLEUM steady; Crude unchanged;